THE Bombay Gazette.

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,338, New Series.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 52 Single Copy for Cash.....As. 4

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
" including postage ..... " 72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage ..... " 38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town ... " 16 0
" including postage..... " 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town ..... " 6 0
" including postage..... " 7 12

As the prepayment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under ..... Rs. 4 0
Repetition ..... " 2 0
First insertion, each line ..... " 0 6
Second insertion ..... " 0 4
Third and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2
Domestic Occurrences each ..... " 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY

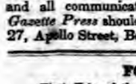
Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10 payable in advance. Single copy 8 annas.
Postage to England in advance, Rs. 3 per annum vid Marseilles, Rs. 2-4-0 vid Southampton.

Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SURAT.

First Trip of the Season, Weather Permitting.



THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer "TAPTEE." Thomas Ellis, Commander, (recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and early will be despatched for the above port.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Manager.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Chatham*, J. B. Thurtell, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the Ship and take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.,
Agents for Ship *Chatham*.

Bombay, 24th July 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Rowantree*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the Consignees and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after leaving the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Captain of the Ship.

Bombay, 18th July 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Coleroon*, Captain Hall, from London, are requested to send off boats to receive their goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Hall will not be responsible for the condition of goods after they have left the Ship's side.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been instructed by the last Mail from England that 6 per cent. is a sufficient Deposit account General Average on Cargo per *Mary Stenhouse*; will, on presentation of receipts for the amounts, return 1½ per cent. to the Consignees who have paid the 7 per cent. previously required.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners of the Ship *Mary Stenhouse*.

Bombay, 29th July 1862.

THE PLAGUE OF FLIES.

EVERYBODY in Bombay should provide their Table with covers for drinking glasses &c. The present swarming of flies renders it necessary to guard against the pollution of one's food. The best kind of covers are those made expressly for Haazar & Co., they can be had of several sizes and patterns. Drawings and prices sent free upon application.

HERBERT & Co.

2, Rampart Row, June 23rd 1862.

FISHING TACKLE.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay, 21st June 1862.

FOR SALE.

DR. BIRDWOOD'S CATALOGUE OF BOMBAY PRODUCTS is now on Sale at the Agri-Horticultural Society's Office, Town Hall.

Price Rs. 5-8.

Orders from up country must be accompanied by four annas extra for postage, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.

Per Overland Mail.

ACRIBELLE and other Violin Strings, Violincello Strings, Guitar Strings, Double Bass Strings, E flat and E flat Clarionet Reeds, Bassoon and Obor Reeds, &c.

A Treatise on the instrumention of Military Bands, describing the character and proper employment of every Musical Instrument used in Rest Bands; by C. Mandel, Rs. 5 each.

Guide for Composers of Instrumental Music, showing the compass of all Instruments used in Orchestras and Military Bands; arranged according to their different dimensions, by Leopold Engelke. Price Rs. 5 each.

Apply to
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

THE RED BOOT.

READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE.
Just received ex *Vernon*—

			Rs.
Elastic	Patent Leather Boots	.....	14 p. pair.
"	French Calf do.	.....	13 " "
"	or Lace Brown Leather do	.....	13 " "
Laced	Patent Shoes	.....	9 " "

R. PARTRIDGE.

Hummum Street, Fort.

TO MOFUSSIL PRINTERS.

FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first rate order.
Wrought Iron Cylinder Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Head Sliding Rules.
2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA.

HAS been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the profession, and unanimously accepted by the Medical Public, as the best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an agreeable Effervescing Draught, in which its aperient quality is much increased. During Hot Seasons and above all in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London; And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the world.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS,

27, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

JOB AND BOOK PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ORNAMENTAL PRINTING IN COLORS.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND FORMS RULED TO ORDER.

Estimates forwarded on application.

Copper-plate Visiting and Invitation Cards.

THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

ON SALE.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy Liss, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th June 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

New Books and New Editions.

Received by Steamer "Behar."

THE HORSE.—By Stonehenge," 8vo. half bound	Rs.	18 8
THE LIFE OF A NAG-HORSE.—With Practical Directions for Breaking and Training others, and some Hints on Horsemanship. By P. Taylor, Editor of the Irish "Sporting Times," &c.		0 12
QUEEN OF THE SAVANNAH.—By Gustave Aimard. Fcap. boards		1 8
THE DALTONS.—By C. Lever, 2 vols. Fcap. boards		3 0
CYRIL THOMOND: A Tale.—By the Author of "Whitefriars." Sewed		0 12
PREDICTIONS REALISED IN MODERN TIMES.—By Horace Welby (J. Timbs). Fcap. 8vo. cloth		3 12
THE CHAIN OF DESTINY: A Tale. Foolscap, sewed		0 12
SUPPLEMENTARY DESPATCHES OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON. Vol. 9. 8vo.		15 0
REMINISCENCES OF THE LATE T. ASSHETON SMITH.—By Sir J. E. Wilmot. With Portrait. New Edition. Post 8vo. cloth		1 12
BOYS' BOOK OF PASTIME; or, Fun for Holidays		0 12
PROLAPSUS AND HÆMORRHOIDS.—By Dr. Ashton. Post 8vo, cloth		1 12
HURST AND BLACKETT'S STANDARD LIBRARY. Vols. 23, "Grandmother's Money." Illustrated by Tenniel. 1 vol. cr. 8 vo. cloth		3 14
STUDIES IN ANIMAL LIFE.—By G. H. Lewis. Crown 8vo. cloth		3 14
CABINET LAWYER. New Edition, 1862		7 0
QUEEN'S REGULATIONS for the Navy and Admiralty Instructions, roan		2 0
New Field Exercise.		
COMPANY AND BATTALION DRILL.—Captain W. D. Maitox, adapted to the "Field Exercise" of 1862. 8vo.		5 12

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

28, MEDOW STREET.

New Books and New Editions.

Received by the Steamer "Behar."

The Blue Dwarf; a romance. By Lady Esther Hope	Rs.	4 8
The Men at the Helm: Biographical sketches of great English Statesmen. By W. H. D. Adams		2 12
Roads and Rails, and their sequences, Physical and Moral. By W. B. Adams		8 0
The Junior Clerk: a tale of City Life. By E. Hodder		2 12
"Unto this Last:"—Four Essays on the first principles of Political Economy. By J. Ruskin.		2 12
The Engineer's, Millwright's, and Mechanist's Practical Assistant. By W. Templeton		1 12
Bleak House, vol. 1. New Illustrated edition. By Charles Dickens		5 12
Predictions realized in modern times. By H. Welby		7 12
The Queen of the Savannah. By G. Aimard		1 8
European Settlements on the West Coast of Africa, with remarks on the Slave Trade, and the supply of Cotton. By Captain J. F. N. Hewitt		6 12
Elements of Comparative Philology. By R. G. Latham		15 12
Clark's Orpheon Warbler, containing a choice collection of nearly 2,000 favorite Songs		2 0
Clark's Giant Warbler, in 3 parts		1 8
The Practical Letter Writer		0 12
The Cricket Tutor. By the Author of the Cricket Field		0 12
Illness prevented or speedily cured by simple means		0 6
How to detect adulteration in our daily food and drink		0 6
Courtenay's Dictionary of Abbreviations		0 6
Mispronunciation corrected. By C. W. Smith		0 4
Mind your Stops! Punctuation made plain		0 6
Common blunders made in speaking and writing		0 4
Letter-writing simplified		0 6
Talking and Debating		0 6
Blunders in Behaviour corrected		0 6
500 French Phrases		0 6
French in a Fortnight		0 6
The Science of Dress		0 6
Peninsular Scenes and Sketches		0 12
Cynthia Thorold. By Author of Whitefriars		0 12
The Chain of Destiny. By V. J. St. John		0 12
Official Illustrated Catalogue of the International Exhibition. Parts 1 to 6		6 0
Views in North Wales		0 12
Essays and Reviews		8 12
The Horse, in the Stable and the Field, &c By J. H. Walsh, (Stonehenge) and Lupton		13 8

MUSIC.

Meyerbeer's Grand Overture, composed for the Inauguration of the International Exhibition		4 8
Auber's Grand Inauguration March, Ditto		3 0
The Messiah. By G. F. Handel		0 12
Ditto Ditto Cloth bound		1 8
Hamilton's Pianoforte Instructor		2 8
The Great Exhibition Music Book. 41 National Airs for the Piano		5 8
120 Negro Songs, &c.		0 12
120 Sam Cowell's Comic Songs		0 12
120 Songs of Ireland		0 12
100 Songs by H. Russell		0 12
The Great Exhibition Music Books for the Violin 41 National Airs		1 2
Ditto for Concertina		1 2

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Indian Domestic Economy and Receipt Book.

FIFTH EDITION REVISED, COMPRISING numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery, both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or Outstations. By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

ON SALE.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 16th June 1862, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government, in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE

AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Revised Editions now available.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Guserathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee; plain, 4 Annas.

The Gospel of John, in English and Marathi. The Marathi expressed in Roman letters. Price 4 annas.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH POSTS.

THE Committee of Directors are prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of 1,200 Teak Telegraph Posts according to Drawing and Specification, which may be seen on application at the office of the Chief Resident Engineer, Mount Road.

The Posts to be delivered in lots of 400. The first lot to be delivered by the end of September and a similar number to be supplied in each of the two following months.

Contractors should tender prices for delivery either at Bombay or Bhosawul.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tender for Electric Telegraph Posts" must be lodged at this office by noon of Monday the 18th August.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
GEO. A. BARNETT,
Acting Secretary.

Railway Office, Byculla, 28th July 1862.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD BY PULIC AUCTION on MONDAY, the 1st September next, at noon, the following vessels of Her Majesty's Indian Navy, with masts and rigging, all standing, viz., Sloop *Clive*, teak built, burthen 426 tons old measurement, coppered and copper fastened, and in good condition.

This vessel is provided with tanks, and can be got ready for sea in a few days.

The paddle steamer *Victoria*, teak built, burthen 706 tons, exclusive of engine-room, coppered and copper fastened, engines by Robert Napier, of Glasgow, of 230 nominal horse-power, with copper boilers weighing 50 tons or thereabouts. The vessel is in first-rate working order, and is fitted with paddle-wheel condensers capable of making 1200 gallons of fresh water daily. She can be got ready for sea in a few days.

In 1858 the *Victoria* had most extensive repairs, viz., new upper, lower, and poop decks, new paddle boxes with new paddle beams, and was re-coppered.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the vessels will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offers shall have been sanctioned by Government.

A deposit of 10 per cent. is to be immediately paid down, and good security given by the purchasers for the payment of the remaining amount, which must be paid within twenty days from the day of sale, or the deposit will be forfeited and vessel resold at his risk and loss.

The stores belonging to each vessel can be seen on application at the Indian Naval Storekeeper's Office, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted, and where any further particulars will be furnished.

The vessels are now lying in the harbour, where they can be inspected at any time between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted.

J. MULLALY,
Offig. Indian Naval Storekeeper.

I. N. Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 26th July 1862.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company, London.

POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

CARDWELL, PARSONS, & Co.

P. GRANT AND SON.

ARMY AND HUNTING SADDLERS,
Harness Makers, &c.,
No. 1, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
(Late W. Tapp's Saddlery Establishment)
AND
East Street, Poona.

MESSRS. LAWSON & McKENZIE,

SHIP CHANDLERS, &c. &c.,
No. 6, MEDOW STREET, FORT,

HAVE on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a large assortment of Oilman Stores at very reasonable rates.

WEDDING, VISITING CARDS, &c.

ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular* care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 3) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2) Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

*** *No connection whatever with any of the Booksellers in Bombay.*

24, Apollo Street.

LUND'S PATENT CORKSCREWS.

ABOUT a Gross of these highly useful little things have just come to hand by the Overland route. It is worth knowing that these Corkscrews are in general use and are justly esteemed the most simple, at the same time the most efficient article of its kind that has hitherto been invented. Price Rs. 3 each.

HERBERT & Co.

Rampart Row, 16th July 1862.

NOTICE.

DR. J. N. McDOUGALL, Surgeon, has commenced practice and can be consulted on any branch of his profession after eleven o'clock A.M.

Forbes Street, Fort. (Adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co.)

JUST PUBLISHED.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.

Bombay Gazette Office.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

		Rs.	As.
The Queen	June 21 & 28	1	4
Lady's Newspaper	" 21 & 28	1	4
United Service Gazette	" 21 & 28	1	4
Naval and Military Gazette	" 21 & 28	1	4
Weekly Dispatch	" 22 & 29	1	4
Edinburgh News	" 21 & 28	1	0
Punch	" 28 & July 5	0	12

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PAIN KILLER has won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. It is as well known in the trading ports of India and China as in New York and Boston; and its continually increasing demand, where it has been longest known, is one of its strongest recommendations and best advertisements. It began to be favorably known in A. D. 1839, and has ever since been gradually growing into public favor, till, in thousands of families, it has come to be considered an article of such necessity that they are never without a supply of it to resort to in case of accident or sudden illness. It is not unfrequently said of it,—"*We would as soon think of being without flour in the house as without* Pain Killer." It gives immediate relief in case of scald or burn, as well as in the sudden attack of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or other similar affection of the bowels; and, being entirely a vegetable preparation, it is as safe as it is reliable. The promptness and certainty with which it acts in relieving all kinds of pain, makes it eminently worthy its name—PAIN KILLER—a name easily understood, and not easily forgotten.

Price—12 Annas per Bottle.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Loysel's Patent Hydrostatic Tea and Coffee Percolators.

THE HYDROSTATIC PERCOLATOR extracts at once the *whole* of the *soluble parts* of the substance, either Tea or Coffee; hence *no waste*, and *enormous saving*.

Nothing is so troublesome to a lady as the supplying of Tea and Coffee to a numerous circle of friends; but with two Hydrostatic Percolators, one for Tea, the other for Coffee, it is a pleasure, as the Percolators may be replenished with fresh supplies of infusion, and all the cups of Coffee and Tea from first to last are equally hot, strong, aromatic, and bright.

Moreover, the *elegance* of design of the *Hydrostatic Percolator* makes it an *ornament* to the *Breakfast Tea Table*.

Prices 20, 25, 35, to 85 Rs. each, according to size and finish.

HERBERT & Co.

Rampart Row, 16th July 1862.

N.B.—A large consignment of the above have now arrived and will be landed in aday or two—all perfectly new designs as shown in the International Exhibition 1862.—Class 31. British side, No. 6322. Circulars with drawings to be had free.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wasee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Benjapoor, Guzerat, &c—the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 8, Marine Street.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED Ex Ship *Portland*, Tennent's BEER in Quarts and Pints, in first-rate condition.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

No. 1, Church Gate.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

LARGE supplies from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co. of London, expected immediately, orders for which will be registered by

W. NICOL & Co.

TENNENT'S PORTER.

IN PINTS and QUARTS, just landed in excellent condition, ex. *Portland*.

Graham & Co.'s Port Wine, in Quarts.
Carbonell's celebrated Port.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

Giesler's Mosalle in case, containing 1 dozen each.
Do. Larose Claret " 2 " "
Do. Brandy " 1 " "
Do. Eau de Cologne in box ½ " "

W. NICOL & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, in good order.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Church Gate Street.

MESSRS. GRAHAM & CO.'S PORT.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above, much superior to the usual quality, has just been landed from ship "Portland."

The brands are—
Crown—very rich and fruity.
EXmo—very fine, old, and mellow.

This Wine can be purchased only from Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee's Sons, Medow Street, to whom all orders should be addressed.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

FOR SALE.

BUCK, PENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

NOTICE.

JUST landed in good order, ex ships *John Temperley*, *Portland* and *Granville*, the following Wines, Spirits, &c., selected and shipped with great care by well experienced Agents, both in London and India:—

Allsopp's and Bass's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Guiness's Stout in ditto ditto.
Dunville's Whiskey in Quarts.
Graham's and Wardell's Superior Port Wine, in Quarts and Pints.
Booth's Old Tom.
Swaine and Boord's ditto.
Oilmanstores of every description, in good condition.

Price Lists of Wines, Spirits, &c., immediately furnished on application.

Terms 5 per Cent discount, for Cash only. Apply to

S. D'ESPERANCE,
General Com. Agent.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications *intended for me* should be addressed in my name alone.

S. D'ESPERANCE, Agent.

24, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—
Nathl. Johnston & Son's Claret No. 2 at Rs. 26 p dz.
Ditto Pints " " 14 "
Ditto " No. 3 " 20 "
Ditto Pints " " 11 "
Ditto " No. 4 " 16 "

LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE.

ALLSOPP'S BEER.—Just landed from the *Granville* and *Bucton Castle*, from London: the above BEER of superior quality, and in prime condition: also ALLSOPP'S STOUT, both bottled by F. Friend & Co., in Quarts at Rs. 5½ per dozen, and Pints Rs. 3½ per dozen. Apply to

CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 9th July 1862.

For a quantity not less than 12 dozen Quarts, or 16 dozen Pints, a reduction of Rs. ½ per dozen will be made.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases	Rs. 20
Do. Do. Black "	25
Do. Do. Yellow "	29
Amontillado, Red "	32
Port Black "	28
Do. Pints "	15
Claret Blue "	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow "	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal "	35
Champagne, Sparkling "	36
Do. do. 1st quality "	42
Sauterne "	30
Moselle "	30
Do. Sparkling "	36
Rhenish "	20
Pale Brandy "	20
Do. Do. very fine "	36
Gin, Old Tom "	18
Geneva, "	15 Flasks 23
Cherry Brandy, finest "	36
Do. do. Pints "	18

Liqueurs of finest qualities.

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

The following received from Messrs. J. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Pale Sherry in cases, containing 3 dozens each.
Port " " 3 " " (Quarts.)
Do. " " 2 " " (Pints.)
Old Tom " " 1 " "
Whiskey " " 1 " "

W. NICOL & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	"	" 24
White do.			
Brown do.		"	" 22
Yellow do.			
MADEIRA, very old		"	" 42
PORT—			
Black Seal	Matured Fruity	Quarts "	" 28
Do. Do.		Pints "	" 15
Red Seal		Quarts "	" 24
Do. Do.		Pints "	" 13
CLARET—			
Chateau Margaux		"	" 34
Leoville		"	" 28
St. Julien		"	" 22
Medoc		"	" 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts "	" 40
Do.	A. DePaul	Pints "	" 21
Do.	J. C. Morizot	Quarts "	" 36
Do.	do.	Pints "	" 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	Deubar & Jordan Coblentz Rhine	per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSELLE do.	do.	"	" 21
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		"	" 18
TREACHER & Co.'s do.		"	" 42
CURACOA		"	" 42
MARASCHINO		"	" 40
SHERRY BRANDY		"	" 30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		"	" 50
Rum	Fine old Jamaica	"	" 20
Gin—Old Tom	Booth, London	"	"
Do.	Hollands in cases	"	"
WHISKEY	Glenlivet, Crabbie	"	" 21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENT'S Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kushaghee, and Kotaree)

MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Ordinary Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Company's Mill at Tardeo, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., when the attendance of the Shareholders is respectfully requested.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY,
Secretary.

Bombay, 18th July 1862.

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.

CONTRACT FOR PERMANENT WAY BALLAST WAGGONS.

THE ACTING AGENT for this Company is prepared to receive Tenders for 150 Permanent Way Ballast Waggons in quantities of not less than Twenty. The Company finding all Iron Work.

Parties disposed to Tender may see the Drawings, specification, and Form of Tender (on which Form only Tenders will be received) at the Deputy Engineer's Office in Bombay on and after 17th instant.

Tenders sealed up and marked Tender for Permanent Way Ballast Waggons must be lodged at the Deputy Engineer's Office in Bombay on or before the 1st August next.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay.

BALL DRESSES in Tulle, Gauze, Tartatan, Lace, &c.
DRESSES in Silk, Mousilian de Soi, Barege, Mohair, and Muslin.
BURNOUSES & SHAWLS of every description.
PALETOTS in Silk.
COLLARS & SLEEVES, in Muslin, and Lace.
STEEL PETTICOATS.
FRENCH CORSETS.
BONNETS of every description.
HATS for Ladies & Children, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
FEATHERS, Head Dresses, Hair Nets, &c.
BRIDAL DRESSES, Veils, Wreaths, &c.
RIBBONS & FLOWERS in great variety.
MOURNING Dresses, Bonnets, Crapes, &c.
Wedding and Mourning orders carefully and promptly executed.

COLLARD AND COLLARD'S SQUARE PIANO, shipped on board the *Sydney Eggare*, may be expected shortly. These Instruments need no flourishing advertisement. They are all that could be wished for. Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

July 17th, 1862.

RED BOOT.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

W. H. WALKER & Co.,

IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required.

JUST UNPACKED.

MAGNIFICENT HANGING LAMPS with Opal Shades soft to the eye as the milky way, tempering the wrathful glare of an Arabian sun. These are selling as fast as they are unpacked. Warranted to please and delight. Answer well for Billiard Tables.

GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING, ¼ to 2 inch.

LAMBERT'S STOP, BIB and BALL COCKS, ½ to 1½ inch.

BLISTER STEEL, Warranted, Rs. 14 per cwt.

VICES, SMITH'S BENCH VICES. 4 INCH to 7 INCH.

SMITH'S ANVILS and HAMMERS, SWAGE ANVILS.

PILLARD DRILLING MACHINES. JIM CROWS.

PUMPS. Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined. Garden Engines with Vulcanised India Rubber Hose.

RATCHET BRACES, CALLIPERS, LATHE CARRIERS.

COIR MATTING in ROLLS, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.

BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.

HAND DRIVING WHEELS for Lathes, Saws, &c. Two 8-Inch Lathes fit for Heavy Work.

HINGES, IRON with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills, Godowns, or Factories. They are English made of all sizes.

FOUR 3-ton TRAVELLING CRANES.

Price Lists and Estimates forwarded on applications.

PORTLAND CEMENT, just landed, 3½ Bushel Casks. Rs. 12.

ROPE MANILLA and TARRED, Fraser's Patent. This Rope is, weight for weight, stronger than Wire Rope. Blocks to Match.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

JUST RECEIVED—
Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, by James McCabe, London.
Do. Do. do., by John Jones, Strand London.
Doctor's Independent Seconds, and Race Watches Gold.
Do. do. do. Silver.
Ladies Open-faced Watches, by Thornhill Brothers and Co.
Do. do. do., by Binoet.
Gentlemen's Silver Hunting do., by Binoet, from Rs. 20 to 55.
Do. do. Open-faced, by do., from Rs. 16.
Circular, Tent or Pelanquin Clocks, eight days winding, Watch movement centre seconds, will work in any position—Rs. 85.
Do. do. without centre seconds—Rs. 25.
Small circular Time-pieces with alarum—Rs. 18.

MASONIC JEWELS.

Master Masons.
Past Masters.
Royal Arch.
Mark Master.

A beautiful assortment of Ladies' best Gold Wristlets,
Do. do. Brooches, from Rs. 18 to 200.
French Paste-diamond Brooches—Rs. 3.
Best Gold Ear-rings of the latest fashion, from Rs. 5 to 36.
French Paste-diamond do., Rs. 12.
Gentleman's Gold Studs, from Rs. 7 to 36.
Do. Sets of Studs, Sleeve Links and Collar Stud—Rs. 40.
Do. do. Sleeve Links—Rs. 15.
Do. Tortoise-shell Links, per pair—Rs. 1
Best Gold Lockets for one, two and four miniatures.
Gold Sleepers—Rs. 3-8 and 5.
Gold Crosses Enamelled—Rs. 10.
Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, latest patterns, from Rs. 35.
Gentlemen's Gold Albertz, do. from Rs. 35.
Silver Neck Chains each—Rs. 6.
Silver Albertz, from Rs. 5-8 to 10.
Ladies best Gold Rings, set with valuable stones and brilliants, from Rs. 25.
Gentlemen's solid Gold Rings, from Rs. 10 to 40.
Do. Gold Scarf Pins, from Rs. 15 to 36.
Do. Gilt do. do. each—Rs. 4.
Best Gold Wedding Rings.
Do. do. do. Keepers.
Do. Charms from Rs. 4 to 30.
Coral Charms, in bunches of 10, set in Gold—Rs. 5 per bunch.
Sterling Silver Presentation Mug

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 30th July 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight ...	2s. 09/1 d. to ⅛d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s.11/16 d. to ⅛d.
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 9⅞d.
Calcutta	Sight	¼ Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight	Par.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 221 to 222 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		[divd.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ p. cent.	85 to 86 with
Mazagon Bank	1,000	4½ do.	50 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	99 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	103 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	6 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	39 do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	8½ Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company,Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs.8 Dis.
Do. New Shares.....	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 12 do. ,
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 21,400 p.sh.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,750	13 do.	Rs. 3,750 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 14,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 2,400 do.
Elphinstone Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs.375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	4,000 do.	Par.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. ann. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 500 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.....	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company ...	1500	.....	Rs. 350 Dis
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	.....	Rs. 350 do.
Manockjee Petty's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 280 do.
Throstle Mill Company ...	4,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company... ..	4,500	.....	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ..... Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36 ..... } 94½
" Loan 1842-43 ..... }
" Loan 1854-55 ..... }
New Five Per Cent. Loan 104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 112

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ..... Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes..... Nominal.
Spanish Dollars ..... Rs. 230 Nominal
Cassilus..... " 250 do.
Mexican Dollars..... " 227 do.
German Crowns..... " 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces..... " 205
Bar Silver ..... " 106½ to 107
Gold Leaf ..... " 16-4 to 16-8

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seeds) .....£1 5s. 0d. Nominal.
To London (Cotton) ready.....£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
" (Seeds) ..... Nominal.
To Hull ..... £2 0s. 0d.
To China..... No offers.
To Clyde..... Do.

PRICES CURRENT (JULY 28TH, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :

		Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs.	385 to 390
New Surat	"	388 to 392
New Dholleras, and Bhownagger	"	390 to 392
New Oomrawuttee	"	375 to 380
New Compta, ...	"	375 to 380
New Dharwar Sawinnel	"	490 to 495
New Barsee, and Nuggur	"	355 to 360
New Veraval	"	360 to 365
Chandoleh	"	355 to 360
New Perakrauee	"	365 to 360
New Accota	"	390 to 395
New Mangalore	"	365 to 367

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,595 to 1,600.
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 7-6 to 7-8 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat..... " 8 to 8-2 nominal.
Gingelly or mixed (Black and White)..... " 37 to 38 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ... " 26 to 27

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

(*From the Cochin Courier, July* 19.)

OUR weather has slightly improved but there has not been sufficient sunshine to allow of coprah being dried, consequently the supply of cocoanut oil coming forward has not increased. We are not aware of any time contracts having been made ; some small purchases for immediate delivery taking place at Rs. 95, which we give as the quotation. The contractors are still holding the little oil they have on hand in the hope that prices will further advance.

Nothing doing in other produce.

From Tinnevelly we have advices to 12th instant. The cotton market had shewn more activity, and 600 candies contracted for at Rs. 135 per candy. This is an advance of Rs. 5 per candy upon the last contract made, and it was expected that a further advance would be paid, and that possibly the price might reach Rs. 140.

EXCHANGE.

On Bombay, sight	Rs.	0	14	0 per cent.
3 days' sight ...	"	1	0	0 "
16 days' sight ...	"	1	4	0 "
Madras, sight	"	0	4	0 "
3 days' sight ...	"	0	6	0 "
30 days' sight ...	"	0	14	0 "
Colombo, 3 days' sight ...	"	1	8	0 "
16 days' sight ...	"	1	14	0 "
London, 6 mths' sight ...	"	2s.	1d.	"
6 mths' sight ...	"	2s.	0⅞d.	"
Sight.....	"	2s.	0⅛d.	"

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES By Telegraph from Madras.

5½	per cent.	112
5	do.	105
4	do.	94

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0d. per Rupee.	
4 Do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
3 Do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
2 Do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
1 Do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	"
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11⅞d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balances, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows :—

If repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.			
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ pe cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 22nd May 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.

Ditto	at 4	ditto	1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s.11⅞d. do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11⅞d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 22nd May 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant *Drafts* on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
" on demand	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
On Ireland do.	1s.	11⅞d.	do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s.	11½d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

It to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	"
" 3 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	"
" 2 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	"
" 1 do.	1s.	11⅞d.	"
" on demand	1s.	11⅞d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s.	11⅞d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s.	11⅞d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s.	11½d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 5 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.
Bombay, 1st May 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter
HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	
" 4 months' sight.....	1s.	11⅞d.	
" 3 months' sight.....	1s.	11⅞d.	
" 2 months' sight.....	1s.	11⅞d.	
" 1 month's sight.....	1s.	11⅞d.	
" On demand			
On Scotland	1s.	11⅞d.	
On Ireland			
Circular Notes.....	1s.	11½d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be required to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 20th May 1862. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

DATE	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
July 29	Beeston Castle	Corney	Aden, July 19.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per ship *Beeston Castle*, from Aden, Spoke the ship *Alliance* from Juddah to Singapore in Lat. 12-30, N., Long. 50-20 E.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To.
July 29	Singapore (s)	Cesinger	China, &c.
	Scindian (s)	Mason	Kurrachee.
	Floating Light	Starkie	Liverpool.

Commenced Loading.

The ship *Oriental*, for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 29TH JULY 1862.

For London.

Victory.—50 bales Jute, 1814 cwt., Mooljee Thackarsy & Co.; 54 packages Coffee, 55 cwt; 16 Cases Horns, 32½ cwt., Curumchund Dhanraj.

Istamboul.—250 bales Hemp, 750 cwt., R. Souzba and Co.

For Liverpool.

Bates Family.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Nesserwanjee Merwanjee.

Golconda.—161 bales Jute, 440 cwt., Wootumchund Cullianjee.

Zouave.—25 bales Co ton, 87½ cwt., Treebhovundass Jugjeevundass ; 310 bales Cotton, 1,085 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Forest Right's.—750 bundles Linseed, 375 cwt ; 104 bundles Country Galls, 52 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Contest.—212 bales Cotton, 742 cwt., B. F. Cama.

Norah Creina.—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Dharmull Purbutt and Co. ; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungrana ; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Luckmedass Vulubjee ; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Vusunjee Dewchund.

Oriental.—600 bags Surseesed, 900 cwt., Wookerda Khatesy.

Boston Castle.—25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Hirjee Jetsy.

Lord Raglan.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Kessowjee Wagjee.

For Havre.

Noveille An'oinette.—45 bales Cotton, 157½ cwt., Nundoo Jadowjee.

Day Light.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY

1450 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ... Bombay.
*204 Assyria, (paddle), ... Bombay.
*246 Auckland, (paddle), ... Bombay.
Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty ... ... Bombay.
*220 Clive, 14 (sloop), ... Bombay.
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sadley ... Bombay.
204 Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Selby ... River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope ... Aden.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt ... ... Under orders for Bombay.
205 Cursetjee, (flat) ... ... River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley ... ... Bombay.
387 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), De Beluo ... Under orders for Bombay.
274 Ethersey, (flat).... ... ... River Indus.
225 Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish ... Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought ... Under orders for Bombay.
1450 Ferooz, 13 (paddle), Trouson ... ... Bombay.
215 Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ... Bombay.
90 Georgiana, 2 (tender) ... ... Persian Gulf.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood... ... Kurrachee en route to Bombay.
200 Lady Falkland, (paddle), ... Harbour Defence, Bombay.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ... ... Aden.
167 Marin, (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
49 Narbudda, (schooner), ... Karrachee.
204 Nimrod, 2 (paddle), ... River Indus.
335 Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ... ... River Indus.
140 Pleiad, (screw), White ... ... Bombay.
1246 Prince Arthur, (screw), ... Under orders of transfer to the Bengal Government.
335 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison... ... River Indus.
960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ... Bombay.
610 Sir Henry Lawrence, 2(paddle), Jones. River Indus.
40 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... ... Bombay Harbour.
258 Tigris, 5 (brigantine), ... Under orders for Bombay.
*705 Victoria, 4 (paddle), ... Bombay.
1008 Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams ... ... Aden.
* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies " commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1310 Istamboul, Dauchar—Jehanghir N. Wadia. (c.l. May 10)
579 Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co. (c. l. June 5)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

2153 Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. May 16)
886 Bacton Castle, Cherry—G. S. King & Co. (c. l. July 10)
668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.
1046 Childwickbury—Martin Young & Co. (c. l. June 5)
1153 Contest, Jennings—Stewart, Lathan & Co. (c. l. July 18)
854 Dora, Brown—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
1154 Forest Rights, Thomson—Grey & Co. (c. l. July 16)
1124 Golconda, Dais—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 5)
1596 John Linn, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 19)
1904 Lord Raglan, Carrow—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 12)
1242 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—R. Bates & Co. (c. l. July 22)
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1001 Norah Creina, Bake—R. Bates & Co. (c. l. July 28)
1009 Oriental, Hill—Cursetjee & Co. (c. l. July 29)
1435 Queen of the West—Rennie, Scovell & Co (c. l. July 23)
1033 Sam Mendel, Elwood—Coupland & Co. (c. l. July 1)
578 Thomas Mitchell, Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1032 Veritas, Garrett—E. Latham & Co.
1220 Zouave, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 10)

FOR HAVRE.

553 Daylight, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.
489 Noveille Antoniette—S. Tyabjee & Co. (c. l. July 4)

FOR SINGAPORE.

1201 Futtay Mombsrack—Cursondass Veradass (c. l. July 25)

FOR CALCUTTA.

827 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

609 Shaw Allum, Profrung—Hajee Ebhram. (c. l. July 24)
609 Fazel Bhary, Nacoda—Hajee Ebhram. (c. l. July 17)

FOR RANGOON.

641 China, Logan—Wallace & Co. (c. l. July 23)

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

74 Sullamattee, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee. (c. l. May 27)

FOR KURRACHEE.

585 Belle Virginie—Dossabhoy Cursetjee&Co. (c. l. July 15)
209 Champion, Owen—Jewra Sazen. (c. l. July 18)

FOR NEW YORK.

1145 Crown Point, Knapp—J. Reynolds & Co. (c. l. June 5)

MAURITIUS.

250 Nasry, Nacoda—L. Sanjee. (c. l. July 7)

FOR ZANZIBAR.

446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—Cassum Natha. (c. l. July 21)

NOT FIXED.

672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Oades.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
290 Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutiff
501 Bombay Merchant, Gwyer—Heerjee Arat.
1005 Beeston Castle, Corney.
559 Bassorah Merchant, Richards—H. J. S. Deena.
1060 Caribou, Cameron—Lawrence & Co.
502 Chatham, Thurtell.—D. H. Cama & Co.
457 City of Poona, Nacoda.
696 Colecoon, Hale—Remington & Co.
955 Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
875 Egeria, Storey—John Clover Co.
270 Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co. (laid up)
Fazel Cerrim, Nacoda.
310 Fattay Sultan, Nacoda—H. E. Joub.
698 Granville, Lake—W. Nicol & Co.
450 Governor Higginson, (s) Greig.
1324 Hahneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1218 Harrey Paddemsey, Richardson—E. Bates & Co.
620 Hyderee, Stephenson—H. M. A. H. Curim.
1000 Iskunerha, Mahomed.
155 Keerata Rooleea, Nicola—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
511 Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairas Fazel & Co.
80 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
584 Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.
699 Nadeshin, Nicola—Cowasjee Mowjee.
109 Nasarool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Hussin.
716 Nile, Young—W. and A. Graham & Co.
Nurbudda—Cursondass Yurdass.
1233 Norwood, Stapleton—John Clover & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
791 Robina Costes—Coupland & Co.
919 Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co.
1131 Sir Edward Perry, Jenkins.
783 Victoria, Sanderson, John Clover & Co.
383 Teszer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.
1131 War Cloud, MacKay—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
688 Winterthur, Seward—A. H. Huschke & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1019 Behar, Brooks.
1200 Ganges, H. Wilkinson.
1109 Jeddo, Brown.
1400 Puttinger. (Laid up.)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

778 Blackwater, Griffiths—McIver & Co.
857 Gaia, Fisher—Fleming & Co.
744 Sea Park, Stewart—J. L. Dunolly & Co.
649 Westward Ho, Wilkinson—Captain.

FOR MAURITIUS.

445 Paul Augusta, Mezernaicker—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.
495 Union, Ferrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.
407 Vaillant Basque, Le Mert—Volkart Brothers.

FOR MAURITIUS.

405 Emma, Richmond—T. Lidbetter & Co.
403 Washington, Manand—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MUSCAT.

460 Jocial Barry, Nacoda.

FOR BOMBAY.

736 Adeline, Terras—Volkart Brothers.
435 Alice Maud, Gibbs—S. Tyabjee & Co.
418 Euphrates, Cowan—T. Lidbetter & Co.

NOT FIXED.

600 A. B. Coutts, Robbings.
699 Alexander, Tojdan—McIver & Co.
494 Alice, Anderson—McIver & Co.
650 Clara, McPhun—Ashburner Bell & Co.
658 Clarendon, King—J. L. Dunolly & Co.
498 Electric, Sprott—D. McIver & Co.
656 Phœbe Dunbar, Richardson—J. L. Dunolly & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

400 Ark		March 18
731 Brandon, Unfreville ...		
106 Caduceus, Cass.....	W. Nicol & Co.	April 14
936 City of Carlisle, Pentreath. (pat back)		
783 Clyde, Jourdain .....E. Bates & Co.		
1192 Cospatrick, Hinslie.....		
766 Covenanded, Thompson...		
1047 Daniel Rankin, Rankin.		
826 Eloisa, Philpot.....		
766 Empress of India, Thompson.		June 30
1057 Gloriana, Vale	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	June 12
810 Gosforth, Shaw.....	Grey & Co.	
General Havelock, Spowart.		
1112 Her Majesty, Seymour.		
1331 Herefordshire, Escott ...W. Nicol & Co.		April 25
1182 Indore (s) Armson ...		May 26
1108 James Smith, Calhoun...W. & A. Graham & Co.		May 5
678 Lady McDonald, Brunell.. John Tanner & Co.		
541 Naval Brigade, McEwen.. D. H. Cama & Co.		June 20
876 Queen of England, Oates.		
694 Robert Ritson, Brough....		
870 Sydney Eggers, Pitcairn.		June 15
347 Talbot, Spencer.....Grey & Co.		June 15
902 Tybarnia, Cook		May 19
940 Wings of the Wind, Whyte. Forbes & Co.		May 15
1074 Windsor Castle, Pare ...Ritchie, Steuart & Co.		

FROM LONDON VIA BEYPORE AND KURRACHEE.

704 Phœbe Dunbar,—Campbell Mitchell & Co.		Dec. 16

FROM LONDON VIA ANTWERP.

475 Freya,.....	A. H. Huschke & Co.	

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1133 Admiral Lyons, Thompson. Lyon Brothers.		June 25
1287 Annot Lyle, Shaw.....		June 18
709 Birkby, Purdy .....B. & A. Hormusjee.		June 11
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray. Forbes & Co.		April 26
1066 Charger, Smyth .....Rennie, Scovell & Co.		
1094 Elphinstone, Pry, San		
1134 Epaminondas.....		April 19
1842 Fanny Forsyth, Gillon—E. Bates & Co.		June 16
870 Fanny Maud, Pitcairn ...		
1093 Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co.		
1249 G. H. Holt, Robinson		May 17
974 Glen Monarch, Lewis ...		May 19
848 Helen Douglas, McDougall.		
1218 Howden, Verril.....	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	May 20
1396 Hikermann.....	Coupland & Co.	May 13
726 Julawar, Webster .....Coupland & Co.		
1072 James Livesay, Broad ..J. P. Cornforth & Co.		May 26
1342 Labrador, Quinn .....(put back)—Peel, Cassels & Co.		
835 Lady Havelock, Neill....		May 5
1286 Lancastrian, Pearson.....George S. King & Co.		May 5
1104 Malakof, Harris.....		
1075 Natolia, Macguire.....	Ewart, Latham & Co.	
1081 Palinurus, Tegali.....		
1068 Peerless, Plovis.....		June 13
578 Ralston, Macfarlane		June 18
906 Rosalie, Williams	Lyon Brothers.	June 17
1090 Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair. B. & A. Hormusjee		Apr. 26
1059 Shaftesbury Houlston.....		May 19
933 Silbery, McAuley		May 19
866 Sea Nymph, Banks	J. P. Cornforth & Co.	June 30
1789 The Duke, Hawkins	Tanner & Co.	April 30

161 Talavera, Flair .....
FROM LIVERPOOL VIA GALLE.

1030 Albatross, Pollock		
1346 Amoor, Potts	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	June 14
1045 Palmerston, Wilson.....Ritchie, Steuart & Co.		June 2

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1033 Aaron Browne, Rogers ...		March 15

ACT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Home Department, Fort William, the 19th July 1862.

THE following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 19th July 1862, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XX. OF 1862.

An Act to provide for the levy of Fees and Stamp Duties in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal ; and to suspend the operation of certain Sections of Act VIII. of 1859 in the said High Court.

Preamble.—Whereas the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, constituted by Her Majesty's Letters Patent, dated the 14th day of May 1862, was established by the publication of the said Letters Patent subsequently to the date of the passing of Act X. of 1862 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamp Duties*), and it is doubtful whether the proceedings in the said High Court are excepted from the Stamp Duties imposed by Section XXX. of the said Act X. of 1862 according to the Schedule B thereunto annexed ; and whereas it is expedient as a temporary arrangement to provide that Court Fees, and not Stamp Duties, shall be paid in respect of proceedings in, and business coming before, the said High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original jurisdiction, and on appeal from its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction, according to the practice which prevailed in the late Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and that Stamp Duties shall be levied on all instruments and writings specified as requiring Stamps in the Schedule B annexed to the said Act X. of 1862, as the proper stamp for similar instruments and writings in the said Sudder Court, anything in Section XXX. of the said Act to the contrary notwithstanding, but subject to the proviso therein contained.

III. *Fees to be duly accounted for.*—The fees received by the Officers of the said High Court under Section I. of this Act, shall be paid to the account of Government, and the Officers of the said High Court, whose duty it shall be, under the orders of the said High Court, to receive the same shall respectively cause all fees received by him or them to be duly and regularly entered in one or more book or books to be kept for that purpose in their offices, distinguishing the fees under their several heads, and shall pay over the fees so received by them at such time and in such manner as the said High Court with the approval of the Governor-General in Council shall direct ; and such Officers shall quarterly, within one month after the 31st day of March, the 30th day of June, the 30th day of September, and the 31st day of December in every year, render a true and faithful account in writing to an Officer to be appointed by the Governor-General in Council of all such fees, in such form of account, and with such particulars of receipt or otherwise, and accompanied by such vouchers as the Governor-General in Council shall from time to time think proper to direct or require.

IV. *Act not to apply to fees allowable to the Sheriff, Attorneys, or Clerks or Officers of the Court, &c.*—Nothing in this Act shall be held to apply to the fees to be allowed to the Sheriff, Attorneys, or any Clerk or Officer of the said High Court who shall be paid by fees, instead of by a fixed salary, or to the fees, if any, which such Sheriff, Attorneys, or any Clerk or Officer shall be allowed to receive in addition to any fixed salary.

V. *Parts of Act VIII. of 1859 suspended.*—The operation of the following Sections of the said Act VIII. of 1859, namely, Sections 184, 185, 186, and 359, relating to the manner in which the judgments of the Courts of Civil Judicature are to be recorded, and so much of the said Act as extends the provisions of the foregoing Sections to the orders of the Courts of Civil Judicature not being judgments or decrees, is hereby suspended in the said High Court ; and the said High Court and every Division Court and Judge thereof shall record their judgments and the orders passed by them respectively in such manner as the said High Court shall by any general rule or rules from time to time direct.

High Court to record its judgments and orders as it shall by rule direct.

VI. *Court may fix time for preferring appeal from judgments, &c., of its own Judges or Division Courts.*—The High Court may by its own rules fix the time within which appeals from judgments, orders, or decrees made by any Division Court or by any Judge or Judges of the said High Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction shall be preferred.

VII. *Judgment may be signed in High Court on any Warrant of Attorney or Cognovit on which judgment might have been signed in the Supreme Court.*—Judgment may be signed in the said High Court upon every Warrant of Attorney and Cognovit Actionem upon which a Judgment might have been signed in the said late Supreme Court if such Court had not been abolished, and every such judgment may be signed, enrolled, and enforced in and by the said High Court in the same manner, and in the same manner only, as it might have been in the said Supreme Court.

VIII. *Execution may issue in certain cases before the amount due for costs has been ascertained, and execution for costs may issue subsequently when their amount is ascertained.*—Whenever it shall appear necessary to a Judge of the said High Court that a decree made in the exercise of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the said Court ought to be enforced before the amount of the costs incurred in the suit can be ascertained by taxation, the Judge may order that the decree shall be executed forthwith, except as to so much thereof as relates to the costs ; that the same may be executed as soon as the amount thereof shall be ascertained by taxation.

IX. *Court in the exercise of its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction may, in certain cases, authorize acts required by the Code of Civil Procedure to be done by a Pleader, to be done by an Attorney.*—*Proviso.*—Whenever any thing is directed by the said Act VIII. of 1859 to be done by or through a Pleader, the said High Court or any Judge thereof in the exercise of the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of the said Court may authorize such act to be done by or through an Attorney at Law of the Court. Provided that no Attorney shall be authorized under the provisions of this Section to plead in the said Court or in any Division Court for any person.

X. *Application of Act to the High Courts at Madras and Bombay.*—This Act shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the High Courts of Judicature which may be established at Madras and Bombay under Act 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 104, for those Presidencies respectively, whenever such Courts shall be established. Provided that the powers vested by this Act in the Governor-General in Council shall be exercised in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay by the Governors in Council of those Presidencies respectively.

XI. *Act to have effect from 1st July 1862.*—This Act shall be deemed to have had and to have effect as if it had actually passed and received the assent of the Governor-General on the 1st day of July 1862.

XII. *Duration of Act.*—This Act shall continue in force until the 1st day of January 1863.

H. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Home Department.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

GALLE, *28th July*, 8 P.M.

The steamer *Union* sailed for China.

WE have received our Cabool letter, containing advices from 1st to 10th July, too late to give it in the present issue. On looking over it we find that at last the Furrah affair is amicably settled, to the satisfaction of both parties. The following is an extract of a letter which was received by Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan, from Candahar on the 10th instant :

" Sirdars of note were summoned by Mohamed Allee Khan and the happy news was communicated to them. A salute was ordered to be fired."

It is ascertained that Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan, with two hundred sowars had gone over to Meer Ufzul Khan to bring him to terms, and on his (Meer Ufzul Khan's) promising to surrender, provided Sirdar Shere Allee Khan came to take charge of the fort, the latter Sirdar with some troops had gone and taken charge of Furrah. Meer Ufzul Khan is to get a handsome jageer in Candahar. The Ameer had already bestowed a grand khillut on Ufzul Khan, who had arrived in the Ameer's camp.—*Delhi Gazette, July* 24.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

The LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of the Viceroy and Governor General held an extraordinary session this morning at 11 o'clock, His Excellency the Viceroy presiding. The following members were present :—

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Napier and the Hon'ble Messrs. Harington, Erskine, Grey, Fitzwilliam and Cowie.

Mr. Harington moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the levy of Fees and Stamp duties in the High Court of Judicature of Fort William in Bengal ; and to suspend the operation of certain sections of Act VIII. of 1859, Code of Criminal Procedure, in the said High Court. The Hon'ble Member, in a short speech, explained that the principal object of the Bill was to make definite provisions regarding the levy of Court Fees in order to enable that portion of the High Court representing the late Supreme Court and that part representing the Sudder Dewanny Nizamut Adawlut to continue the same course of procedure regarding fees and judicial stamps as had hitherto been adopted. The Act would only be for six months, so as to give full opportunity for publication and after-consideration, with a view to any amendment that might thereupon be desired. The Hon'ble member then asked leave to introduce some amended sections suggested by the Chief Justice, regarding the practitioners of the new High Courts, and the propriety of issuing judgment to take effect regardless of taxation of costs ; after which, the standing orders being suspended, the Bill was passed.

The Council then adjourned *sine die.*—*Englishman, July* 19.

LOCAL.

THE BOMBAY PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.—A special general meeting of the Shareholders of the Bombay Proprietary School will be held in the office of Pestonji Hormusji Camaji, Esq., this day, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the consideration of the following subjects :—

1. Rules for the proper management of the School as prepared by the Finance Committee.

2. The election of new members of the Finance Committee.

THE RAINS AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.—We have had a very favorable change in the weather within the last few days. There has been a good down-pour of rain, which is very acceptable, as hitherto the fall of rain had been very slight indeed. The weather was very unhealthy, and the heat between the partial showers exceedingly oppressive. The public health has suffered considerably in consequence : diarrhœa, dysentry, and fever, having been very prevalent amongst Europeans as well as natives. Now that the weather has changed, it is to be hoped that the rain will continue, when in all probability the health of the island will proportionately improve.

STATE OF THE PUBLIC ROADS.—There have been a great many complaints made to us about the state of the public roads, in respect to the manner in which they have been metalled ; horses have been lamed, carriages injured, and sundry other complaints put in, having reference to this cause. We have refrained from noticing their condition, believing, as we did, that the principal cause was to be traced to the unusual prevalence of firy weather at this season of the year, but now that the rains may be supposed to have fairly set in, we doubt not that measures will be taken, by rolling and other processes, peculiar to Macadamising principles, to smooth down the previously existing state of things. We, of course, are not sufficiently sanguine to expect that the roads can be made as smooth as a bowling green, but we do expect that some attempt will be essayed in the way of removing the unpleasantly rough surface which the public thoroughfares present to travellers.

As the Officers concerned, or hereafter to be concerned, in the operation of Sir Charles Wood's order concerning Colonels' allowances, may not know exactly to what extent he has on this occasion sustained the national honor, and the plighted word of the British Parliament, and as we are likely, in case we do not explain the exact pitch to which his zeal has carried him, to be further questioned by correspondents on the subject, we will give the necessary figures. A Colonel of the late Company's service will, after he shall have been six months promoted to Colonel's allowances, or in other words, to off-reckonings, receive pay, &c., as follows—off-reckonings Rs. 456-5-2, Colonel's pay Rs. 379-9-6 ; total Rs. 835-14-8, instead of, as formerly, and as solemnly guaranteed to him by the British Parliament, Rs. 1,521 a month, in Europe the pay of a Company's Colonel, in receipt of off-reckonings, will be £1,023-19-11½, the same pecuniary amount as would be receivable in India, as above stated.

What, we would ask, would be the general opinion of any man who, socially, should deal with his own promises and guarantees as Sir Charles Wood has dealt with the promises and guarantees, and solemn plighted word of honor, of the British Parliament, as pledged, in public sitting, and before the world to the unfortunate officers of the glorious armies of the late East India Company ? The force of broken faith, and the national word dishonored, can, in this or in any parallel case, no further go.—*Englishman, July* 19.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M., *July* 28*th*, 1862.

BROACH.—S. W. rainy. Ther. 76.
BULSAR.—S. W. moderate and rainy.
CANNANORE.—S. W. cloudy.
GALLE.—Light winds and fine day. Ther. 81.
GOA.—Westerly light and cloudy.
MADRAS.—S. W. fine. Ther. 86.
PAUMBEN.—Cloudy. Ther. 88.
SURAT.—S. W. moderate and rainy.

At 9 A.M., *July* 29*th*, 1862.

COCHIN.—Cloudy. Ther. 79.
KOLAPORE.—S. W. variable with partial clouds.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 132½ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 13*th July*, 1862.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 11,890.			
Amount	Rs.	6,410	14 11
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	2,969	5 0
Total...	Rs.	2,380	3 11

Corresponding Week last year, Open 109¼ *Miles.*

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 11,276.			
Amount	Rs.	4,243	6 1
MERCHANDISE.			
Amount	,,	650	4 2
Total...	Rs.	4,893	10 0

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—MONDAY, JULY 28TH.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

A SERIOUS CHARGE NOT PROVED.—Chee mee, a Hindoo woman, was charged with unlawfully detaining, against her will, a girl under the age of fourteen years, named Cheemee, out of the protection of her husband, for the purpose of prostitution.

The prosecutrix on being examined said.—I am a married woman. About four days ago the prisoner asked me if I would sell my necklace.—I said no ! On the next day she took it off my neck and advised me to go to Campoolee by the morning train, and said she would come by the evening train. I took a ticket at Boree Bunder station and was sitting there when my husband's sister came and took me to the Picket chowkey. I believe my age to be twelve years, and I live at my husband's house with my mother-in-law.

Wittoo Yankoo said.—The prisoner and the last witness came to me the day before yesterday about five o'clock in the evening, and the prisoner asked me to receive the necklace in pledge, saying it belonged to that girl, (pointing to the prosecutrix). The girl made no statement and made no objection. She herself took it off and gave it up. I advanced two rupees twelve annas on it. I saw the prisoner give that sum to the girl.

The prisoner, in her defence, said.—She took it off. I did not tell her to go anywhere, but simply pointed out the shop to her.

HIS WORSHIP dismissed the charge and ordered the prisoner to be released.

THEFT.—Sullaman Ahmed, an Arab, was charged with stealing a quantity of wearing apparel and other articles of the value of Rs. 10, the property of Mr. James Baxter.

Mr. James Baxter on being sworn said.—I am a Preventive Officer, seven or eight weeks ago I left all these articles (now produced) in the verandah of my lodging, close by the Green Market, on the verge of the Esplanade. About six or seven o'clock next morning I missed them ; and last Sunday, in consequence of information I received, I went to prisoner's house with two Police Constables, and there among a great many pieces of European clothing, I found these articles, a coat, vest, trousers, belt, pocket-book and bed cover, which are the same that were missing from my verandah. They are all my property and are of the value of ten rupees.

Prisoner said that he had bought the things.

His Worship remanded the prisoner for further evidence.

ANOTHER CHARGE.—The prisoner was then charged with stealing two photographic portraits, the property of Mr. Haskew.

Mr. William Haskew, the prosecutor, said.—I am out of employ and reside at Mrs. Shearman's, on the verge of the Esplanade. About two months ago I saw these two portraits safe in my box in my room. I did not miss them at all until they were brought to my lodgings by a police sepoy. I then recognized them and missed them from the box. They are my property, and are worth three rupees.

Ali Ahmed, Police Sepoy No. 282 said.—On the 25th inst. I seized a man who pointed out the prisoner's house. I searched it and among other articles these two portraits were found. The prosecutor claimed them. The prisoner said that he had purchased them.

His Worship adjourned the enquiry for further evidence and remanded the prisoner to jail.

THE ALLEGED FORGERY CASE.—Manoel Francis Xavier Pereirs, who stands charged with having forged an order for payment of wages on the Bombay and Baroda Railway Company, was brought up on remand from the 25th instant.

Mr. Charles Culverhouse said.—I am a fitter employed in the Bombay and Baroda Railway Company. I know the prisoner. I engaged him as a time-keeper, at Bardes, about the 8th or 9th March last, at rupees twenty-five per month. He worked as time-keeper up to the 15th April but he never received his pay for that period. I gave him a letter to Mr. Martin to get his pay. From enquiries I have made I have ascertained that the prisoner has not received his pay. The prisoner ought to have received thirty-seven rupees and eight annas, out of which he would have had to pay me six rupees and twelve annas for money I had paid to a time-keeper who did'nt suit me, and discharged and paid out of my own pocket, as the men in our Company don't get their pay under two months—such men as time-keepers and overseers. The prisoner was entitled to thirty-seven rupees and eight annas. I say that he has never received that amount.

Jumnadass Pranvullubdass, recalled, said.—I produce the establishment Pay Sheet for the month of April, by which it appears that the prisoner is entitled to twenty-five rupees for that month. I have never paid that amount to him. An hour after the prisoner presented the order this Pay Sheet came to my hand. When I said the other day " I did not know if wages were due to the prisoner," I thought it was meant before I got the abstract.

His Worship again postponed the case for the evidence of Mr. Framjee Rustomjee, Paymaster of No. 27 and 28 districts, until Saturday next.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

Tuesday, 29th July 1862.

(BEFORE A FULL COURT.)

Toolseedass Ramdass & Co. vs. *The Bassein Sugar Company.*

Mr. White, instructed by Messrs. Kelly and Hore, on behalf of one of the defendants, Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, applied for a commission for the examination *de bene esse* of Charles Durand, also a defendant, to issue in Mysore, a place without the jurisdiction of this Court, with liberty to the plaintiffs to join therein. The application was based upon the following affidavit of Bhugwandass Purshotumdass :—" This is an action brought by the plaintiffs abovenamed to recover a sum of upwards of Rs. 12,000 from the defendants on an account alleged to have been adjusted and signed by Charles Durand, also a defendant hereto. That no writ of Summons was served upon me, and the first intimation I received that I was made a party to this action was, by a subpœna served upon me by the plaintiffs on the 17th day of March 1862 to give evidence herein. That immediately after the service of the said subpœna upon me aforesaid I applied for and obtained leave to plead herein and on the 17th day of July instant, I filed my pleas to this action, and the plaintiffs have joined issue thereon on the 19th day of July instant. That the said Charles Durand who appears to have signed the adjusted account on which this action is brought has, as I am informed and believe since this action was commenced, gone out of the jurisdiction of this Honorable Court and is at present in Mysore, a place beyond the jurisdiction of this Court ; and as I am advised and believe his evidence is necessary and material to my defence to this action, and cannot safely proceed to a hearing of this action without the same. That this application is not made for the purposes of delay and vexation."

The Chief Justice said that the materiality of the evidence must be shewn.

Mr. White said that the plaintiffs filed this action against the shareholders of the Bassein Sugar Company and obtained an order for instituted service, and the consequence was that the applicant, Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, was not aware that he was a party to the action until after the cause had been set down, and he was served with a subpœna to give evidence. He thereupon applied to the Court to set aside the proceedings as against himself and leave was given to him to plead. It appears that a conspiracy was formed to induce the defendant to become a shareholder and then to come down on him for the full amount of the debts of the Company. Defendant has pleaded the general issue —fraud,—and that he was not a shareholder and therefore not liable. As Mr. Durand signed the adjustment, defendant was entitled to examine him to know the circumstances under which he signed, and whether he meant to certify as to the correctness of the number of baskets of jaggery delivered, or of the amount due, or both.

Mr. Scoble on behalf of the plaintiffs said that the application was unnecessary as his clients were prepared to consent to a commission if they were told the nature of the evidence defendant expected to get. Defendant's solicitors in their letter of the 26th instant declined to give the information, and gave notice to the present application. The learned counsel was instructed not to consent to the examination of Mr. Durand, the application for which was made by defendant with a desire to obtain time and create delay. The affidavit which was served upon the plaintiffs only the day before was faulty in not mentioning the name of the particular place where Mr. Durand is believed to be residing, for, Mysore is the name of a town as well as of a territory, and it was not clear which of them was meant.

Mr. White remarked that Mr. Durand is believed to be in Mungerabad in the territory of Mysore.

Mr. Scoble said that Mungerabad was in Coorg and not in Mysore.

The Chief Justice observed there was no positive evidence where the party was, and where the place called Mungerabad was.

Mr. White said that if the Court would limit the time within which the Commission was made returnable, the place in the meantime would be ascertained.

The Chief Justice said the Court could not act upon that affidavit.

Mr. White then asked for a Commission, subject to an amendment in the affidavit.

The Chief Justice said the Court must see the affidavit before granting the order.

Order : Motion to be renewed with leave to put in a fresh affidavit as to the place where the Commission is to issue.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—TUESDAY, JULY 29TH.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE ESQ.)

Neechalas, vs, *Crishna Poonlick.*

THIS was an action to recover damages in consequence of the defendant having, on or about the 28th of March last, made a forcible and violent entrance into the premises of the plaintiff against his will and remonstrances. The damages sustained by the plaintiff were laid at Rs. 400.

Mr. Barton, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Nesserwanjee, for the defendant.

From the evidence of the plaintiff and other witnesses, the following facts were elicited. The plaintiff in this case was a foreigner, a native of the Mauritius, and tenant of a house belonging to Parsee, situate in a place called Kandawaddy. A certain Hindoo of the name of Crishna Poonlick, (the defendant,) alleged himself to be the purchaser of the house in question ; and applied to the plaintiff for the rent of the premises occupied by him. The plaintiff refused to pay the rent, as the defendant was unable to prove his title to the property. On or about the 28th March last, the house being then and there in the full occupation of the plaintiff, the defendant with force and violence, and against the will and remonstrances of the plaintiff, entered the premises and locked the doors of the house, thereby preventing the plaintiff and his servant from having free access to the premises ; and from the use of his household furniture, wearing apparel, and other effects. The plaintiff had been kept out of his house from that time, and the property of the plaintiff had sustained very considerable damage in consequence of being exposed to the action of the weather, and other causes. The defendant had, at the beginning of the month of March, maliciously caused some of the tiles to be removed from the roof, which became leaky in consequence.

Some witnesses were called by the defendant with a view of rebutting the evidence of the plaintiff.

His Honor in giving judgment refused to believe the evidence of the defendant's witnesses, and gave a verdict for the plaintiff with damages for Rs. 200 with costs. *Verdict accordingly.*

INDIAN.

POONA.

THERE is a rumour in the Camp that Lieut. Colonel Kirby, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, will shortly assume command of H. M.'s 103rd Regiment. We give this as a mere rumour only, but cannot help remarking that there are many competent officers belonging to the old local army that could be found to command the distinguished old corps with credit to themselves and satisfaction to Head-Quarters.—*Deccan Herald, July* 28.

ON the night of Thursday last the canteen of the General Depot was broken open, and money and valuables to the amount of nearly one thousand rupees abstracted from the strong-box. There being no sentry over the building the thieves first obtained an entrance by forcing off the bolts of the front-door. The cash-box appears to have been placed in another strong-box secured by a patent double-lock, which was wrenched off and the cash-box taken out. This was also secured by one of Chubb's patent locks. The boxes were taken out of the canteen and found the next morning near Saint Mary's Church with the contents abstracted. None of the liquor was touched and fortunately the day cash-box containing about one hundred rupees escaped the notice of the rascals. Nearly the whole of this loss will fall upon the canteen serjeant, who it appears is not to blame—the building being left entirely at the mercy of rogues and vagabonds without even the protection of a sentry —a thing we opines without parallel in the knowledge of the oldest soldier. Nothing has yet transpired to show who the perpetrators of this outrage are, but as some of the money and articles are marked we hope in our next to be able to state that the thieves are within the clutches of the law prior to receiving their just desert. A sentry has now been placed over the canteen of the General Depot completely justifying the old adage that " after the horse is stolen we will lock up the stable," but we suppose the maxim of the authorities now is " better late than never."—*Id.*

THE Khandalla liquor contract, as well as the liquor contracts of the Mowal Talooka, were put up to public competition on the 25th instant. The farm for Khandalla alone was sold for ten thousand nine hundred and fifty rupees. This farm has been purchased by Dorabjee Pestonjee, Esq., the present cantonment liquor contractor. There has been an increase of three thousand rupees upon the last year's revenue, and the others were sold at double the amount they were sold for last year, although grain is considerably increased in price. Notwithstanding this the revenue arising from the sale of liquor has been increased to a considerable extent this year.—*Poona Observer, July* 29.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE observed that the Delhi Bank is about to have a branch in Calcutta.—*Delhi Gazette, July* 24.

PUNJAUB.

WE have authority for stating that, Sir Robert Montgomery has strongly urged on the Supreme Government, the advisability of forming a Sind in the Punjaub, and that there is every likelihood of His Honor's suggestions meeting with the concurrence of the Governor General. The climate of certain parts of the Punjaub, is said to be the best in India for breeding and rearing horses. Dryness is essential to this purpose, whereas at Baboogurh and Ghazeepore, we understand, a sort of damp heat tells unfavorably on the constitution of the animals. We hope to have some more elaborate remarks on the subject shortly. —*Oudh Gazette, July* 23.

OUDH.

ON Sunday we received a rather startling telegram from Cawnpore, despatched the night previously, saying that,

" Rao Sahib has just been acquitted" ! We may well say startling, since of such result of his trial, we believe, no one in India was, or is prepared to hear. However, we wrote and sought for more definite and detailed information ; and the following is what has been supplied us :—

" *Pandoorung Rao* found himself, on Saturday night *clear* of five distinct cases. He is acquitted of the murder of European fugitives passing Bithoor—of sending them on for murder to Cawnpore—of firing on their boats, or of ordering others to do so. This evening he has (virtually) cleared him of his fourth indictment, viz., the murder (by his order) of a native family, Goordeen's, at Bithoor. The remaining case, that of *rebellion*, after these acquittals, is absurd, or so it seems to people who attend and study the trial. The whole point of his counsel's defence (an European by the bye) is that he had never the power to obstruct the doings and counsels of the fouj rebels : that he was merely a helpless puppet, and the use of his name was their policy and his ruin : that he was never consulted by them ; but that, powerless himself, his extravagantly bestowed titles were used to give sanction to the rascalities risks and jemadars might not attempt to justify to old, grey-bearded and half-staunch soldiers, who, also, were carried away by the current of resistless insurrection. A man cannot be said to consent to what he could not prevent, even if consulted, still less so when the opportunity of that consent was not afforded him. There are dozens of witnesses ready to say that the prisoner was " malik" at Bithoor, whence it is assumed that the malik was responsible for all the atrocities done at *his* station. But no single witness ever saw or heard, act or word, of treason from a man to whose presence they had no more chance of access than the *Delhi* correspondent has with the councils of the Dust. Nothing can be exported from the multitudes who are *thrust* forward as witnesses than the merest hearsay and the sheerest irrelevancies. The natives believed his trial a farce, and that he *was to be* hung the object as a sort of sacrifice to the memory of the irreparable past. The turn the case has taken has hallowed Mr. Pearson's Court in their eyes ; for it is to *his* unwearied and searching analysis of the case, that the Rao Sahib owes the chance of escape he has. Opinion here is very much divided on the subject. Prejudice would hang every relation of the infamous and infernally-motived Nana. Impartiality pauses, on the proof that this man had no *power*, and things of the villainies done in the name of our own sacred justice—in the name of each of us in our own households—in the name of the Government —in the name of Her Majesty herself."

There are the ideas of our correspondent : our own opinion on the case shall not be pronounced till the trial is over, and the result published.

Late last evening we received another telegram from Cawnpore :—

" Mostly latter. Case comprised five indictments :—first and second, murder of Europeans ; third, stopping European boats and sending to Nana ; fourth, murder of loyal natives. Verdict in all these, by assessors declared not proved. The remaining case came on to-day—charge, general rebellion. It turns out to be a most serious one. Great excitement. Court crowded."

At 10 o'clock last night we received the subjoined telegram :—

" Rao Sahib's last case occupied all day. The case for the prosecution not yet closed, nearly all the witnesses against prisoner are now *non aunt inventi*. The case is markedly in prisoner's favor. Some witnesses for defence are, under no warrant, in arrest by police. To-morrow will, perhaps, close the case."

We shall probably receive further intelligence during the day, which, if of a decisive character, we shall not delay in publishing in an *extra.*—*Oudh Gazette, July* 23.

BRITISH, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN.

CENSUS OF SCOTLAND IN 1861.—A blue book, containing the report and tables of population drawn up and presented to parliament by the Registrar-General for Scotland, and embodying the results of the census of Scotland taken on the 8th April, 1861, has just been printed. The document, which extends to 180 pages, shows that the total number of persons in Scotland on the 8th of April, 1861, including such of the military, royal navy, and merchant seamen as were in Scottish waters on that day, was 3,062,294—from which it appears that the population of Scotland between the years 1851 and 1861 only increased at the rate of 6 per cent. ; while during the previous ten years it had increased at the rate of 10.25 per cent.

CRIME IN IRELAND.—A blue book of 371 pages has been issued, giving a list of all the offences committed in Ireland in the 18 months ending in March last. Of the more serious offences 7,289 were committed ; 7,570 persons have up to March been arrested for them, 4,525 convicted, and 229 had still to be tried ; 2,816 were acquitted or discharged. In 2,144 instances the offenders remained unknown. For common assaults and minor offences there were 205,594 persons accused, and 163,289 of them were convicted—58,601 for intoxication. The homicides in this list are 113 ; 190 persons were arrested, 23 of them still had to be tried, but only 61 had been convicted. Fifty individuals were arrested for firing at the person, 10 of whom were convicted ; 78 persons were arrested for house attacks, but only 28 convicted. The persons whose houses are attacked generally refuse to identify the offenders. There was 319 cases of sending threatening letters, and 52 persons were arrested and 30 convicted ; but detection is difficult, because the letters are in a feigned or unknown hand, and generally posted at a distant place. There were 324 incendiary fires, 61 persons arrested, and only 17 convicted, but this also is an offence difficult to detect, as one person can perpetrate it alone. There were 52 attempts to injure railways or trains, and only 12 convictions.—*Daily News, July* 2.

PRINCE NAPOLEON ON THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE following is the text of the speech delivered by Prince Napoleon at the dinner given at Kensington to the foreign exhibitors :—

" Gentlemen,—I thank your honourable chairman for the kind words which he has uttered in proposing my health. I am also anxious to express my thanks to the exhibitors for the assistance they have afforded to the imperial commission over which I have the honour to preside. We are in a position to appreciate the difficulties which they have met with, and which they have surmounted with ardour and devotedness. On the occasion of the Exhibition of 1862 allow me to revert to the past. In 1849 the first idea of a Universal Exhibition had its birth in France, but the political insertitude of the moment did not permit its realisation ; the English nation, however, and at its head Prince Albert, seized on that idea with the bold and practical spirit which characterises this great country, and carried it into execution two years after. Europe was emerging from a violent crisis by which she had been profoundly agitated ; England did not, however, hesitate, and the success responded to her expectation. In 1855 our armies were engaged upon a foreign soil in a great war ; but we did not hesitate, and success a second time responded to the confidence which a great nation should always have in itself. Without insisting on the benefits of universal exhibitions, there is, however, one point to which I would call your attention ; it is, that they not only favour material but moral interests. At the same time that they extend commercial relations, they appeal to feelings of patriotism, Far from causing jealousy among rival nations, they excite a noble emulation equally profitable to both ; for, in my opinion, when a nation makes a great progress, all countries profit by it, and it is a progress for the whole civilised world. Universal exhibitions will consolidate the equilibrium necessary between great independent states. We may, perhaps, express the desire that the future universal exhibitions the buildings constructed may allow the products to be grouped with greater method—not only by nations, but also by categories—in order to facilitate, by thus bringing them into contact, their comparison, and the progress which results from it. As to my confidence in the future of those great international meetings, it is entire, and I have no doubts ; because at our epoch all serious progress remains acquired for ever, owing to the applications of steam and electricity, and, thanks to printing, it is no longer possible to conceal the light when it has been once produced. This development of international relations is an additional guarantee for the liberties necessary to all civilised states."—*Id.*

INDIAN PRESS.

THE KHONDS.

(*From the Englishman, July* 18.)

A FEW days ago we recorded that a recent attempt had been made by the Khonds to sacrifice Meriahs to the goddess of small-pox. Fortunately the horrid rite was prevented, but the mere fact that it could be still attempted under the eyes of the authorities is sufficient to draw attention once more to the manners and customs of this primitive race ; as well as to the efforts which are being made to suppress those barbarous practices, which have been handed down from primeval times.

The large district of Orissa, stretching from the Godavari to the Mahanuddy river, is the seat of an ancient Hindoo sovereignty, which was only for a very short period under Mussulman rule. The plains near the sea have been famous for ages as the seat of the worship of Juggernath,—another form of that Krishna which is worshipped by the sect of Maharajahs, and propitiated by rites not altogether dissimilar. The interior of Orissa is formed by a belt of hills and pestilential jungle, occupied by Khonds, Gonds, and other races of so-called aborigines, who thus separate the worshippers of Juggernath from the Mahrattas of Nagpore. The religious aspect of this region is thus remarkably interesting, as an illustration of what has been going on from remote antiquity—namely, the gradual Brahmanising of the pre-Brahmanical races. The Hindooism of the plains on either side is literally fighting against the wild idolatry of the hill tracts ; and as communication increases these savage Khonds and Gonds are brought more and more under the influence not of Christianity, but of the rites and institutions of the Brahmins. Just as Druidism struggled against the old Celtic worship of Stonehenge, so Hindooism is gradually making head amongst the hill tribes of Orissa, whilst Christianity at present seems to be looking helplessly and almost hopelessly on. The Khonds of the hills have thus all the virtues and all the vices which might be expected in the remains of a primitive race. They are a natural, truth-telling people, who have not yet learnt the art of falsehood. Some of them worship the Sungod as a good deity ; whilst others propitiate the Earth-goddess as the evil deity who delights in the blood of sacrifice. The Sun-god, however, is a very doubtful character. He taught his votaries that women were a curse ; and consequently the practice of female infanticide has been introduced to such an extent as to throw the relations of the sexes completely off their balance, and to effectually prevent the growth of that sentiment which is essential to the preservation of the true idea of marriage. Not only are women virtually masters, but a wife may leave her husband whenever she pleases, and take up with a husband of any other man ; nor can any man refuse to receive the woman under such circumstances, without dishonouring his whole tribe. On the other hand, amongst those tribes who propitiate the Earth-goddess, and who do not practice female infanticide, concubinage is common, and infidelity on the part of the wife is condoned by the payment of *pronjoo*, or fixed fine, consisting of twelve head of cattle and a pig. The sacrifice of Meriahs to the Earth-goddess had its origin in the lowest motives of self-interest. The blood of human beings is supposed to appease her wrath, and to stay her destroying hand in the shape of pestilence, bad harvests, small-pox, murrain or other evils to which man and his belongings are subject ; to this is added the material belief that the pouring of human blood upon the earth improves the colour of the turmeric which is largely cultivated. The purchase of children for the purposes of sacrifice when they arrived at maturity, thus became an institution, so revolting and horrible that we must leave its details to the imagination of our readers. But in truth such fearful scenes exercise a fascination upon ignorant and superstitious tribes, which can scarcely be apprehended in this sober and enlightened age. They produce an intoxicating excitement, a terrible orgasm under which the passions are roused to the highest pitch, and a frenzy sets in like that produced by maddening drugs or liquors. From the very moment of purchase the devoted Meriahs were regarded as divine beings, and treated with the utmost kindness and consideration. Every indulgence, however illicit, was permitted them ; and thus a Meriah rarely, if ever attempted to escape until the eve of sacrifice. Strangest anomaly of all, the Meriahs frequently joined in the orgies which accompanied the sacrifice of others of their own number, knowing that the day would come when they too would be called upon to share the same fate. But even this destiny, horrible as it seems to us, frequently presented the same fearful fascination which, amongst other races, was associated with the *suttee.* The sacrifice generally took place on a night of full moon ; for three days before the immolation the village was filled with feasting, rioting, dancing, and the grossest licentiousness. On the fourth day the Meriah was taken round in procession to each door, and worshipped as a sacred thing. He was drugged into stupefaction, and then led to the place of slaughter ; where he was put to death in a fashion too horrible to describe. Five-and-twenty years ago these rites were common ; but now even the attempt is rare, and we believe is still more rarely successful. Moral suasion was first attempted, but, as we believe, [with less success than was expected. Such brutal crimes, the growth of ignorance and credulity fostered a swarm of priests and sorcerers, can only be put down by the strong arm of despotism, which strikes at the prime movers, and thus overawes the people at large by its terrible and unmistakeable severity. The world has fortunately made great advances in this direction during the last half century. The fallacy of confounding crime with religious observances has passed away. A generation ago, old Anglo-Indians declared that the abolition of *suttee* was a religious persecution ; now a days we call it murder, and treat those who are implicated accordingly. To many minds there is still a question whether the time had arrived for the measure which has been recently initiated, of taking the suppression of Meriah sacrifice out of the hands of a special agency, and transferring it to the ordinary action of the police. As a matter of principle, we greatly prefer the action of the police ; inasmuch as it is better that such rites should be regarded as simple violations of the law. The question then resolves itself into one of efficiency, for which the local authorities are responsible. Our great object, as it is the great object of all enlightened legislation, is to destroy the fascination which attends such rites ; so that a band of such worshippers can no longer meet in a state of intoxication and excitement, but in fear and trembling. Then the motive of self-interest vanishes away of its own accord. Indeed, we do not believe that any amount of moral teaching would persuade a Khond that the blood of a Meriah could not increase his crops, or that a human sacrifice would not appease the goddess of small-pox ; but we do know that punishment—sharp, severe, and terrible, not upon the deluded mob but upon the priest and chieftain—would soon inculcate the all-important lesson that even short crops and small-pox are evils which can be borne far more easily than confiscation, imprisonment, or transportation across the black water. Moreover, a Government has nothing whatever to do with the belief of a people ; that must be left to the progress of public opinion. Whether in the *Shastras* or out of the *Shastras*, the masses must be taught that, under the British supremacy, the rights of the person are as sacred as those of property ; and that those who are implicated in the premeditated death or torment of another, under any pretence whatever, will be apprehended and punished in accordance with the law.

THE COTTON QUEST

…d. The quality of … more inspection, … foliated texture, the … are very large, quite … together we think … ble addition to the … enal. Several good … obtained from Ceylon, … nual the Siberian or … d beauty. A fine … from most of the … by the Plumbago …

… series of specimens … r and purifying … r of the process, … the University of … t the commonest … ained plentifully, … verted into cakes … the mineral. The … portion of oxide of … k are first finely … acid, to remove … rities. The next … consists in mixing the dried powder with a mixture of diluted sulphuric acid and chlorate of potash. This mixture has the property of evolving a considerable quantity of oxygen gas when it is heated, and the graphite enters into some sort of combination with this gas and the acid, the nature of which is, however, not very well understood. Professor Brodie shows specimens of this sulphuric acid compound; in appearance it is very similar to the coarsely powdered graphite, the lustre, however, being somewhat different. When this is heated in the dry state, a remarkable change takes place; the gas which is intimately combined with the graphite is suddenly evolved, and tears the particles of the mineral asunder, swelling it up to twenty or thirty times its original volume, and reducing it to a most intimate state of division. The operation being almost parallel in that brought out some years ago by Claussen for treating flax, the fibres of which were blown asunder and disintegrated in a similar manner by the sudden liberation of carbonic acid in the pores, reducing it to a material similar to cotton. The disintegrated graphite is then shaken up with water, and the coarser particles, consisting of gritty matter, &c., quickly fall to the bottom of the liquid, the graphite remaining suspended. This is then poured off from the heavier particles, and the suspended graphite separated from it by filtration, or other means, and dried. In this form it presents the appearance of shrivelled up leaves, not unlike some of Dr. Hassell's tea. It has the colour of black lead, but is quite devoid of lustre, and is excessively light, so much so that it is almost impossible to remove the cover from the jar without sending a cloud of the powder into the air. The original appearance of the graphite can, however, be restored to this light powder by pressure: a portion squeezed between the thumb and finger immediately flakes into one mass, and the slightest friction communicates to it a brilliant lustre. The last of the series of bottles exhibited by the Professor contains several solid lumps of graphite produced by squeezing the powder together under immense pressure. We should imagine from the appearance of them that they are not such favourable specimens as could be produced by forcing the particles of the powder together in some of the hydraulic presses specially constructed for this purpose, the air being at the same time exhausted from its pores. By this mode of treatment we have no doubt that blocks superior in quality to the finest native black-lead could be obtained. The product may be considered as chemically pure carbon, and leaves no appreciable amount of ash on incineration. Professor Brodie's process has now been before the scientific world for some years, but we are not aware that it has yet been taken up commercially by any firm: this apathy on the part of our manufacturers is rather surprising, as the process seems to offer no practical difficulties, whilst the expense of converting an almost waste product into a very valuable substance is but trifling.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

(From the Examiner, June 24.)

THE presidency of Lord Brougham, who never wearies of sowing and planting that fruit may be gathered in the future, is now aided by the joint action of intelligent foreigners in their *Congrès International de Bienfaisance* in giving weight to the discussions of the Social Science Association. The great value of these discussions is more fairly represented by the really interesting and useful yearly volume of Transactions, which supplies in a complete form, with the benefit of a little editing, whatever is most worthy of record, than by the brief and necessarily indiscriminate newspaper reports of the proceedings of the Society, which represent all their defect, and can but incompletely indicate their value. It appears to be the good-nature rule of the Association that every well-meaning person who becomes one of its members has only to offer a paper and to read it or to have it read. Some process of sifting there may be, but in each section the sieve seems to be mercifully provided with the largest holes. There is, no doubt, much to be said on behalf of this benevolence towards the weaker class of the well-meaning. He is the wise man who can learn from anybody; and when we see in the sections of this Congress how veterans in the public service, men accomplished in the knowledge required for right treatment of the subject upon which they work, sit patient listeners to the crude lucubrations of beginners who are following their footsteps, we may be disposed to think that the Association goes in the natural human way about its duty. After all it is not the worse for being, as the great world itself is, a place of training to work for the immature, as well as of work for the mature, and so the public, in its turn, may as well have a kind thought as a contemptuous shrug, for this or that paper or argument that may be found as weak as it is well intended.

The veterans certainly find in this yearly congress an instrument available for pushing on desirable reforms. Sir Fitzroy Kelly opened the section of jurisprudence, glad again to call public attention to the chaotic state of the English statute-book, and the efforts now being made to reduce our 4,000 statutes to 400. He pointed out the difficulties of the subject, and the necessity of letting slip no opportunity of lessening them. Papers were then read on the 27,000 private bills that have come into existence since the beginning of the reign of George III, and on the expence and insufficiency of the present method of private bill legislation. Committee work, that tax upon his time and strength which members bear in the belief that it is so much good service done, was declared by one essayist to be positively injurious to the machinery of Parliament. Local examiners reporting to a joint committee of the two houses were proposed as a substitute.

While such topics occupied the lawyers, in the education department, Mr. Edmund Blyth was advocating the fuller introduction into school training of economic science and the practical rules of conduct it suggested, thus bringing up Mr. Shields to support in that respect the merits of the Birkbeck school system. In another room, also, the ladies were heard in their own cause, and proved to be, in more than one instance, worth hearing. Their topics were reformatories, reformation of criminal women, and the excellent bearing of the Irish convict system upon female prisoners.

Still on the same day, in the Public Health department, Sir Joshua Jebb, another of the veterans, described the application of the 1,400*l.* a-year raised as a fund in honour of Miss Nightingale to the training of efficient nurses for the sick. Mr. Durham showed, also to the credit of our London hospitals, that the per-centage of deaths after operations is much smaller than at Paris, where the hospitals, fine as they look, and well as they are placed, are still over-crowded, ill-ventilated, and unclean. After amputations there are twenty-five deaths in London to forty-five in Paris; after amputations of the thigh for disease, seventeen or eighteen in London against sixty in Paris.

In another section, on the same day, Mr. H. Roberts was suggesting practical aids to mutual confidence between employers and employed, and Mr. Ludlow opened a debate, in which all was sympathy for the oppressed labourer, till Mr. Newmarch, the Chairman, summed up with a few reminders of those truths which Mr. Shields would like to see taught in their boyhood even to future members of a Social Science Congress.

That was the work of Saturday. On Monday, in the jurisprudence department, an assistant clerk at the Mansionhouse had it all his own way as defender of the wisdom of the unpaid magistracy. In the Education department, Dr. Milman in the chair, the Rev. J. P. Norris, for thirteen years a school inspector, introduced a discussion on the half-time system, and Mr. Maurice, another upon Colleges for Working Men. In another room, at the same time, Sir Joshua Jebb was stating his views of the English Convict System, and other papers were being read that led to argument by men experienced in its working upon points of Irish penal law. Drainage and sewage, health of towns, and the evils of overcrowding were being discussed in another section by Mr. Rawlinson, Dr. Milroy, Mr. Chadwick, Mr. Godwin, and others. The construction of dwelling for working men was the main theme of another section. And that is the *caput mortuum* of Monday's work.

On the day following Lord Brougham took part in debate on the laws controlling charitable bequests. Of the Irish Encumbered Estates Act, next discussed, Lord Brougham said that, taught by experience, he frankly revoked his strong original distrust. In the Education department Academical Degrees, Middle-class Training, and Female Education were the topics; Miss Cobbe being the champion under the last head of woman's right to university degrees. Crime and the English and Irish Convict Systems were still being discussed in another section, chiefly by Sir W. Crofton and Sir Joshua Jebb. Elsewhere the argument was of volunteering, cheap teaching, and the amusements of the poor. There was in the evening, also, under the presidency of Mr. Simon, a valuable debate on the effects of occupation upon health.

On Wednesday the ladies had a gathering for the assertion of their various rights, under the kindly presidency of Lord Brougham, who remarked that the talent of women in debate had been clearly proved, and vainly invited some of the few gentlemen present to take part in their argument. In other sections the representation of minorities; colonial resort to martial law; reformatories; the comparative healthiness of army and navy, where the navy shows to disadvantage, and the still more serious question of mortality in the mercantile marine; Scheele's green, and International Copyright were leading topics.

On Thursday there was a paper from Mr. Vernon Lushington on the liability of master and servant in case of accident. Other main topics were the conflicting points in English and Irish law, the education of paupers and of pauper children—introduced by Miss Carpenter and Mr. Tufnell—ragged schools, vegetalism, water supply, quarantine, infant mortality, inequality of poor rate, What is a Pound? marriage laws, and a practical resolution put by Mr. Chadwick, and unanimously carried, for securing international uniformity of sanitary statistics.

Yesterday, among the practical questions discussed were the establishment of a Minister of Justice, the Kindergarten system, the morals of the Tonic Sol Fa method of teaching to sing, suicide, the suppression of thieves, ventilation, gas, taxation, and the income tax. While the Social Science Association has been thus discharging itself of its office, the *Congrès de Bienfaisance*, under the presidency of Lord Shaftesbury, has been equally busy, and there now remains only the social dinner of this evening at the Crystal Palace, whereat we trust that Mrs. Jellicoe, or some other champion of the rights of women, will not be grudged woman's social right to the vice-chair.

That the whole mass of work and talk produced in a week by the congress is a conglomerate of matter varying to the widest extent in its quality, a rapid summary like this makes evident enough. But it is equally evident how well such meetings must serve to keep alive in old workers the earnestness and readiness for action, to encourage and assist the younger labourers, and to provide for the use of the whole public a store of valuable facts and opinions when the most serviceable portions of the active thought to which it has given outlet have been put on record in a well-digested volume of Transactions. Many of the topics certainly are stale enough; but few desired reforms have ever been attained till long after their advocacy had become a tedious repetition of good argument.

THE POLITICAL INFLUENCE OF THE JEWS.

(From the Spectator.)

"I thank God I am neither serf nor Jew," exclaimed the Dauphin of France, in a conversation with Richard Cœur-de-Lion. Had the noble prince lived in our enlightened days, he might have been glad to be a Jew, or at least to have the assistance of Jews. Next to the Majesty of France, there is no more important man within the Empire than the Israelite Achilles of finance, who is stemming the tide of bankruptcy, as his brother in the law, the great Credit Mobilier, smoothed before a him the waves of the revolution. It is little more than two hundred years ago that the good Parisians petitioned King Louis XIII., in great reverence and humility, that he might be pleased to have all Jews burnt alive; and they thought it a great hardship when Louis did not commence burning at once, but merely ordered the Jews to leave the kingdom within one month, under penalty of death. Since that good old time every office in the State, with the exception only of that of the monarch, has been filled by the prescribed race. The number of civic functionaries in France belonging to the Jewish Communion, is immensely larger than the proportionate Israelite population. M. Achilles Fould, at Paris, is at the head of a cohort of Jewish notabilities, financers, and employes, who are quite as numerous in the departments as in the capital. At Lyons, Marseilles, and other towns of the south, a large number of the higher Government officials are Jews, and at Epinal, the chief city of the department of the Vosges, there is the curious spectacle of the four most eminent civic functionaries—the paymaster, the military superintendent, the president of the court of justice, and the keeper-general of forests—being Jews one and all. It is unnecessary to speak of *la Bourse*, the heart of Imperial France, where Israel reigns supreme, and the name of Rothschild takes precedence of that of Louis Napoleon. There was a meaning in the fact that while M. Pereire's shares went up at Paris, M. Mirès gained the day against the Government at Douai. Dauphins of France must say nothing more against Jews.

Nor must dauphins or ministers of Imperial Austria. Scarcely a century ago the Jews were hunted like mad dogs in the dominions of the Kaiser, at the mercy of every monk or police officer, and with not the slightest security for life and property. Now in this year of grace, 1862, two eloquent Jews are the leaders of the great Liberal party of the Austrian Reichsrath, and Emperor and imperial ministers tremble before the names of Giskra, and Kuranda. It was only on Friday week that Dr. Giskra growing in boldness with every success, hurled not merely the Imperial Government but the gigantic Ultramontane power before which Government itself trembles. Never before the concordat with Rome been denounced in so fierce a tone and with sarcasm so withering as it was on this occasion, and the bench of bishops literally quailed under the vehement oration of the Jew deputy of Brünn. Only a week before another Hebrew representative, Dr. Kuranda, a native of that Prague where the Jews from time immemorial were chained up in a dark Ghetto and burnt for sport about once a year, attacked proud Count Rechberg in the Council of the empire on account of Austria's policy in the affairs of Italy. The Count, it is stated, got pale with rage under the charge of the despised Israelite, and left the house in a high state of excitement. It was lucky for him he did not give vent to his feelings, as he might have been made to suffer for it like one of his predecessors. Baron Bach, the *alter ego* of the Kaiser, on one occasion, when Minister of the Interior, offended M. Kuranda by mumbling something about detested Jews, and the eloquent Hebrew last week took his revenge by carrying the motion in the Reichsrath that 2000*l.* be knocked off from the salary of the Austrian ambassador at Rome. This ambassador is nobody else than Baron Bach, a gentleman known to be very fond of cash. Impossible for Hebrew cruelty to inflict a deeper wound!

More marked than even in Austria is the rise of the Jews in Prussia. In the present political agitation, Hebrew leaders play the most conspicuous part, and their participation in the recent elections was so pronounced that the *Kreus-Zeitung* for weeks did scarce anything else but abuse the so-styled Jew-democrats. According to this paper, nearly one-fourth the number of *Wahler* chosen by the people of Prussia to elect the deputies was composed of Jews—a number about twenty times as is warranted by the population of the kingdom. At Berlin and other large towns the Hebrew preponderance was still more conspicuous, and in some of the ancient Polish provinces the descendants of Abraham had it all their own way. The *Kreus-Zeitung* consequently believes itself justified in speaking of the present Chamber as a Jew-parliament, and defining the political struggle as between Jews, infidels, and anarchists on the one side, and loyal orthodox King-fearing Prussians on the other. The ire of the High Troy paper is increased by the incidental confession in Parliament of the statistics of the higher Prussian schools for 1861, issued by Government at the opening of the Chambers. These statistics are curious indeed. On classifying the students of the universities and high schools, the startling result is displayed that the superior academies are attended by five times as many Jews in proportion as Christians, a result of course being had to the general population, of which the Israelites form scarcely one and a half per cent. Similar observations had been made in former years, to which, however, little attention was then paid by the Ultramontane and feudal parties, whose fears were not yet stirred up by the spectre of a terrific advance of the element. Their eyes, it seems, have only of late been fully opened to the coming danger. In a recent article of the party organ, it is conclusively shown, first, that during the last fifty years the Jews had grown learned beyond measure, for the express purpose of rising to the head of the government of all the states of Europe; and, secondly, that they are getting to the top for the express purpose of upsetting all Christian rule, and seeking their advantage in universal anarchy. The proofs are that the educated Jews form part in all revolutionary movements, from the Ural to the Atlantic, and from Lapland to Sicily. They are as it were, the yeast in the European fermentation. It was in vain that Czar Nicholas expelled every Hebrew soul from his capital on his accession to the throne, the yeast has returned under his successor stronger than ever, and is working now in full power wherever tyranny and oppression are rife. The Jew element is perceptible in the Galician peasantry, in the Finnish malcontents, in the Servian progressists, and in the surging masses of revolutionary Poland. The whole east of Europe, even more than the west, is in violent ferment, and everywhere the Jew is the living yeast.

Chemists distinguish between two kinds of fermentation, the vinous and the acetous. By the former, as is well known, sugar is converted into alcohol, by the latter into vinegar. It seems that the Hebrew yeast, too, is producing these two forms. In the eastern and central ports of Europe there is a fair chance of much wholesome wine being brought forth by the action of the yeast. The Jew Kuranda boarding the Roman clergy in their stronghold, fighting with antiquated Machiavelism, and trying to break the neck of political and religious absolutism, does very fair work indeed, for which future generations only can thank him sufficiently. Equally noble is the rank of his more obscure brethren in the north and east, who are now scorching the Czar into concessions, and while shaking their own long worn fetters, set an example to the oppressed population around. Nor is the action of the yeast less wholesome in Germany. It is doubtful whether, without the active energy of the modern Hebrew element, the present political state of Prussia and other German countries would be as favourable as it has seemed of late. Drowsy Hegelianism, Atheism, and indifferentism had rendered the moral temper of many of the upper classes so heavy, and as it were *doughy*, that it required a strongish dose of fermenting matter to stir the people into action, and make them perceive the close connexion between muscle and inward and outward liberty. As a man who has been in prison only knows the full value of freedom, so the German Jew was alone able to express the yearning after liberty which slept inarticulately in the breast of less oppressed Christian race. So it happened that a not inconsiderable band of ambitious Israelites, all highly educated and prepared with the weapons of logic and learning, became the leaders in Prussian politics, as warranted by the population of the kingdom. At Berlin and other large towns the Hebrew preponderance was still more conspicuous, and in some of the ancient Polish provinces the descendants of Abraham had it all their own way. The *Kreus-Zeitung* consequently believes itself justified in speaking of the present Chamber as a Jew-parliament, and defining the political struggle as between Jews, infidels, and anarchists on the one side, and loyal orthodox King-fearing Prussians on the other. The ire of the High Troy paper is increased by the incidental confession in Parliament of the statistics of the higher Prussian schools for 1861, issued by Government at the opening of the Chambers. These statistics are curious indeed. On classifying the students of the universities and high schools, the startling result is displayed that the superior academies are attended by five times as many Jews in proportion as Christians, a result of course being had to the general population, of which the Israelites form scarcely one and a half per cent. Similar observations had been made in former years, to which, however, little attention was then paid by the Ultramontane and feudal parties, whose fears were not yet stirred up by the spectre of a terrific advance of the element. Their eyes, it seems, have only of late been fully opened to the coming danger. In a recent article of the party organ, it is conclusively shown, first, that during the last fifty years the Jews had grown learned beyond measure, for the express purpose of rising to the head of the government of all the states of Europe; and, secondly, that they are getting to the top for the express purpose of upsetting all Christian rule, and seeking their advantage in universal anarchy. The proofs are that the educated Jews form part in all revolutionary movements, from the Ural to the Atlantic, and from Lapland to Sicily. They are as it were, the yeast in the European fermentation. It was in vain that Czar Nicholas expelled every Hebrew soul from his capital on his accession to the throne, the yeast has returned under his successor stronger than ever, and is working now in full power wherever tyranny and oppression are rife. The Jew element is perceptible in the Galician peasantry, in the Finnish malcontents, in the Servian progressists, and in the surging masses of revolutionary Poland. The whole east of Europe, even more than the west, is in violent ferment, and everywhere the Jew is the living yeast.

Chemists distinguish between two kinds of fermentation, the vinous and the acetous. By the former, as is well known, sugar is converted into alcohol, by the latter into vinegar. It seems that the Hebrew yeast, too, is producing these two forms. In the eastern and central ports of Europe there is a fair chance of much wholesome wine being brought forth by the action of the yeast. The Jew Kuranda boarding the Roman clergy in their stronghold, fighting with antiquated Machiavelism, and trying to break the neck of political and religious absolutism, does very fair work indeed, for which future generations only can thank him sufficiently. Equally noble is the rank of his more obscure brethren in the north and east, who are now scorching the Czar into concessions, and while shaking their own long worn fetters, set an example to the oppressed population around. Nor is the action of the yeast less wholesome in Germany. It is doubtful whether, without the active energy of the modern Hebrew element, the present political state of Prussia and other German countries would be as favourable as it has seemed of late. Drowsy Hegelianism, Atheism, and indifferentism had rendered the moral temper of many of the upper classes so heavy, and as it were *doughy*, that it required a strongish dose of fermenting matter to stir the people into action, and make them perceive the close connexion between muscle and inward and outward liberty. As a man who has been in prison only knows the full value of freedom, so the German Jew was alone able to express the yearning after liberty which slept inarticulately in the breast of less oppressed Christian race. So it happened that a not inconsiderable band of ambitious Israelites, all highly educated and prepared with the weapons of logic and learning, became the leaders in Prussian politi-cal warfare. Thus far, the Jew-yeast has been acting in vinous fermentation; but there is another field in which the matter threatens to be acetous. In France the Hebrew influence is, it is clear, productive of far more vinegar than wine. Even with due admiration for the financial genius of an Exchequer Achilles, it is impossible to be content with the *régime* of stock-exchange sovereignty proclaimed by the Mirès and Pereires, and the humiliating worship of the golden calf to which it has given rise. Noble as long as the struggle was for purely human rights and privileges, the Hebrew force became ignoble as soon as it went beyond, setting up the Bourse as its temple and wealth as the god. Perhaps this is a necessary stage in the progress of nations, yet is it not the more pleasing on that account. Very likely there are now again not a few people in France who, as in the reign of Louis XIII., would like to burn all the Jews. Let them skim off the fort produced by the abundance of yeast, and thank God that if they have a Napoleon III., they have also an Achilles Fould.

SCHOOL AND STATE.

(From the London Examiner, June 14.)

AT the last meeting of the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor, Mr. Walter attacked the partial principle of the Government aids, and asserted the claims of the unassisted schools. His arguments are disputed, but, we must add, not confuted, by the Rev. R. Gregory and Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth.

There are in England and Wales 2,200,000 children to be educated, besides a considerable number over not exactly ascertainable, but known to exist utterly uncared for. Of the 2,200,000, 900,000 are in schools assisted by Government on certain conditions, and 1,250,000 in schools which we may call self-supporting, as they are denied any share of the aid granted by the State to those that can afford and will employ certificated masters. It is alleged by Mr. Walter and others that the education in the unassisted schools is much better than that in the more favoured schools, that the aim is more humble and the result more successful, the rudiments being acquired. On which side the superiority lies may be a disputable point; it probably differs in localities, sometimes here with one, there with the other; but whatever may be the comparative merits or demerits of the unassisted, the failure of the assisted is sufficiently established in evidence, a small proportion per cent, only being well taught to read and write. Mr. Walter's charges against the system are that it is partial, unjust, unsuccessful, and impolitic. It is partial, as it gives its help to those only who can help themselves, and on the condition of the employment of a teacher warranted by the State at a salary the very poor cannot afford. It is unjust as it makes us all contribute to the support of the schools in connexion with the Council office, though we may be contributing at the same time to the unassisted schools. It is unsuccessful, as shown by the Royal Commission. It is impolitic, as it bands together some 40,000 teachers, all having their local influences, and looking to the Government for their livelihood, and as was lately shown, able to dictate their terms. This enormous staff takes a lion's share of the grant for education, and certainly renders no corresponding lion's share of instruction in return. The system cannot remain stationary—it must advance, or it must recede, and be abandoned by degrees; but if it advance we shall soon have a School and State connexion with angrier feuds and heart-burnings than have arisen out of Church and State. There will be the Dissenting bodies, and a Church Rate question in the shape of the grant to Schools that can best dispense with help. The taxpayer who contributes to the unassisted schools will ask with what justice he is made to pay for the rival school he does not approve, as well as the one he helps with his voluntary subscription? In school as in church the voluntary principle will be set up against the compulsory, and with all the parallel arguments. But we shall be told that we are writing as if the system remained unmodified, forgetting what has been done by the Revised Code. We answer, that the modification is but a palliative as regards the efficiency of the instruction, and that it leaves the voice of the partiality untouched. The unassisted schools, and the very poor who do not find a place even in them, are not a jot the better for the introduction of the principle of payment for results to a fractional extent in the schools favoured with grants. Mr. Walter is for comprehending all in the judgment by results, and for helping those least able to help themselves, provided they can show that they have done what they profess to do, and imparted the first rudiments of education. He calculates that for an additional 200,000*l.*, making altogether a million, all the schools, numbering nearly 25,000, could have the aid of the State. But the Government cannot consent to give up its patent for the manufactory of masters warranted to teach. This was its great reliance till the discovery was made that the warranted masters, though taught to teach at great cost to the public, did not succeed in teaching. Another principle was then sought, and payment by results hit upon; but upon its adoption the warranty should have been abandoned. To tell people that they must take one of your certificated guides as the *sine qud non* for certain advantages, of which they are to be disappointed if they do not arrive at their journey's end, is neither reasonable nor fair. If the the method prescribed be good, its results are certain; if the results be so doubtful as to require special inquiry and report, the method prescribed is confessed untrustworthy and condemned. The indispensable ought to be infallible. As it is, there are two principles in force, one confessed to be fallible by the very resort to the other. The Government in effect says to the managers of schools, You must take one of our certificated masters warranted to teach, as a condition of our aid, but when you have got him it will depend on results, that is to say, on his competency, whether we give you assistance or not. You must have a slip of the tree of knowledge grown in our costly garden; but when you have got it, at the price of such choice productions, it must be judged by its fruits. The judges in the last resort are certain Inspectors, who somehow or other are qualified to decide whether a warranted Schoolmaster has done his duty or not, and consequently whether the managers of schools shall or shall not be indemnified for the engagements into which they have entered. We confess ourselves at a loss to understand how the Inspector, or Examiner, can always fairly perform this duty, however fairly he may be disposed. The boys may be dull, or they may be sharp. There are parts of the country in which an intellectual sluggishness prevails, and others where there is a great activity: in the West, for instance, a schoolmaster will have much greater danger of a bad report than in the North; he may quake in Somersetshire or Devon, while his brethren, not more qualified or assiduous, in Lancashire and Yorkshire may be confident of passing the ordeal. Still judgment by results seems the safest, the surest rule; but then why stick to the warranty which it virtually impeaches, and declares fallible.

At the meeting to which we have referred the Rev. G. Gregory observed:

Mr. Walter had asked why the State should insist upon schoolmasters going through a particular kind of training, and had illustrated his argument by a reference to agriculture. A fairer analogy might have been drawn from the practice of medicine, a pursuit in which securities were taken that the practitioners were qualified for their profession.

But then there is judgment by results. When Mr. Gregory has employed a duly qualified practitioner, he cannot refuse payment because his cure has not been effected, as the fault may be with his constitution, not the treatment, or with his neglect of the prescriptions.

The warranted horse is indeed judged by results and must be taken back, and his price returned if unsound, and it is not the buyer who suffers, but the person in the position of the Government who has certified to what has proved false and deceptive.

And no warranty can be rasher than that of a teacher, because what is called training is instruction to the man, giving him knowledge, but not the art of imparting it, making him a recipient, not a medium of communication. The answer of *Joe Miller's* Irishman to the question whether he could play the fiddle, that he did not know for he had never tried, would be the most sensible and candid reply to the question whether a well-taught man could teach. He cannot know, nor can any know for him, without trial. Qualities are requisite as well as knowledge, as Mr. Walter well observed:

What kind of training would best fit men to teach those children of the poor? What qualifications would they most naturally require from them? He should say that the first and most important of these was that great intellectual ability, but the power of sympathy with children. He believed that the nursery and the fireside were the best training schools for masters. Other things being equal, nothing could make them such good schoolmasters as having children of their own, having sympathy with children, and being able to make allowance for the inaptitude of some to learn. They did not want a sharp and perhaps conceited man, with considerable knowledge it might be, but no sympathy with children, and no interest in them; they wanted men endowed with that great gift which Mr. Pitt said was the highest gift even for a statesman or a Prime Minister, and which he ranked above ability, talent, or knowledge—viz., patience. Patience and sympathy with children were, he repeated, the great qualities most needed in a schoolmaster.

Entertaining as we do a sincere respect for Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth, we were surprised to see such an objection as this proceeding from so enlightened a quarter:

According to the principle of what was called payment by results, every hedge-schoolmaster who could teach reading, writing, and arithmetic, could claim the same amount of aid from the public funds as a clergyman could obtain for his school under the Revised Code.

We are not alarmed by the word hedge-schoolmaster; and if, though deserving no higher a description, he could teach what is wanted, little as it is and not always to be had from instructors of better name and pay, we should be perfectly satisfied.

What follows is rather railing than reasoning:

What would become of the moral influence of the Church if every adventurer, unconnected with any religious denomination, bankrupt in character, and out at elbow or toe, by means, was to be supported by Government aid because he could impart mere elementary instruction?

But why is the man to be bankrupt in character? As to his being out at elbow as to means, it is the misfortune of some of the best men in the Church itself; and to this we may be sure, that men with their elbows in a comfortable state will never turn teachers of the poor. The mere elementary instruction of which Sir J. Shuttleworth speaks so slightingly is often all that can be given to the poor in early youth. What more they may acquire they must seek and procure for themselves, as numerous distinguished self-taught men have done.

To raise the character of the schoolmaster is, we agree, a most desirable object, but to attempt to commence it with the instructors of the poor is at least as absurd as it would be to endeavour to raise the culinary art in the kitchens, not of the rich, but of the poor. To improve the cookery is both desirable and feasible, so that common things may be made the most and the best of, but a *cordon bleu* is not the most successful in making a hard dumpling, boiling a potato, and grilling a rasher of bacon. And it is much with the food of the mind as of the body.

NEW KINGDOMS IN EASTERN EUROPE.

(From the Spectator.)

ALTHOUGH public attention has been diverted by the war in America from the questions which the Hungarian Diet tried to raise, it would be a great mistake to suppose that countries are inactive because they are unobserved. The rich provinces watered by the Danube from Vienna downwards to the sea are all, more or less, in a state of political restlessness, which is the more dangerous because it springs from real wants. It is almost impossible to consider the future of European Turkey, without glancing at Hungary, for whether the next revolution break out at Pesth or in Servia a really a small matter; it will spread like wildfire from the first country in which it begins to its neighbours. The questions at issue to the people themselves are really very simple. The Hungarians complain that they have been badly governed, and oppressed by exorbitant taxes, in the interest of the German provinces of Austria, and they demand to be reconstituted on their old independent basis as a separate parliamentary kingdom, connected with the rest of Austria only by the tie of a common sovereign. The Christians of Turkey, who number four-fifths of the population, complain, with even more reason that wherever the Turkish rule is more than nominal, life, property, and religion are insecure, and they cherish the hope of driving the sons of their old conquerors back into Asia at no very distant period. While the Cabinets of Vienna and Constantinople are united by a common interest in the preservation of tranquillity, their subjects are silently plotting a general rebellion against the two Governments. The old hatred of race which divided Magyar and Slav in the war of 1848, and induced many Turkish Servians to enlist in the Austrian army, has been completely effaced in the last fourteen years, by the singular maladroitness of Baron Bach's Government. Meanwhile the state of opinion in England is a little anomalous. Probably most men believe Austria to be a political necessity, and desire to see it maintained, while they yet sympathize vaguely with the Hungarians. In the same way we have an anomalous friendship for Turkey, which extends even to lending it ten millions, partly because we regard it as a fortress against Russia, and partly because all travellers in the Levant prefer the Turks to the Greeks, who it is thought, would supplant them. Leaving aside for the moment the question of what is abstractedly best, we may just look at the possibilities of an insurrection, too strong to be repressed, breaking out in the countries between Vienna and Galatz.

The first point really necessary to understand is that the inhabitants of Turkey in Europe are principally neither Turkish nor Greek, but Slav. Out of a population which we may put roughly at some 15,000,000 only about one-fifth is Mussulman, and many of these are Bosnians or Slavs by origin. Among the remaining 12,000,000, the Servians, the Bulgarians, the Montenegrins, and the Christians of Bosnia are all Slavs: the Slavonic language and nationality are largely represented even in the Danubian principalities; and the Northern Albanian dialect, though commonly supposed to be of the Greek stock, has been corrupted by intermixture of the people with their Slavonic neighbours. Without, therefore, acquiescing in the extreme views of theorists who declare that the present inhabitants of the Morea are Slavs, and without losing sight of the fact that Wallachian and Greek sentiments are scattered at intervals over all Turkey, we may still be sure that the population, except in the principalities and about Constantinople, is predominantly Slavonic. Now, this fact is important in several ways. It connects the discontented in Turkey with many millions of their kinsmen in Austria. It may give Russia an excuse at any time for interfering in behalf of a people of the same blood and faith. But it also, in all probability, holds out a better hope for the reconstitution of Turkey on a satisfactory basis than those who look at Wallachia or Greece would entertain. The little principality of Servia is so seldom visited by travellers, especially since the sea-route to Constantinople has become the one universally taken, that many Englishmen are probably unaware that a constitutional state exists there. To those who have travelled in the country, its history and growth are like a romance. Its independence, under the suzerainty of the Porte, was assured to it some thirty years ago by the great European Powers. It was then in the last stage of exhaustion from the protracted guerilla war it had waged against the Turks. It had no upper or middle class, no roads, no commerce, no literature, no schools, no liberal professions, no army, and no government, except that of the villages among themselves, or of the guerilla bands in the field. It now has a hereditary prince, Michael, the son of Milosch, one of the founders of Servian independence, and himself married to a Hungarian lady of the royal blood of the Ragoczi. The alliance of the son of a Servian cowherd with the highest Magyar nobility, is in itself sufficiently significant. The government of the country is constitutional, the prince administering it with the assistance of a Council of State, while a Representative Assembly, the Skuptschina, is convoked from time to time to legislate. The press is fairly free; more than one native newspaper circulates in the country; schools have been established on the German system and partly, thanks to an immigration of Austrian Serbs seeking liberty, the beginnings of a national literature have been made. Titles are abolished, but a middle class is springing up, and two or three merchants in Belgrade have amassed large fortunes. The police of the country is better than the Austrian for security, and passports are almost unknown. The commerce is insignificant, and is likely to remain so for some time, as the tone of mercantile morality is bad, as the people are all small landowners who easily produce enough for their wants and do not care to produce more, and as roads and inns are still elementary or non-existent. In fact, in spite of a descent Government and cheap land and labour, no man who knows the country is likely at present to invest capital there, unless it be in steamers or mines, which are comparatively little affected by the chances of war. No Englishman can travel for a day in Servia without seeing that the people are preparing to drive the Turks out of Europe. They do not profess to complain of their own dependence, which consists only in a capitation tax, in the right of the Sultan to veto the appointment of ministers, and in the admission of Turkish troops into three fortresses. But they feel that they have numbers, fanaticism, and prestige on their side. If they are left to themselves they will almost certainly be successful. Their officers have been trained in the military schools of France, Prussia, and Belgium; their army of 4000 is perpetually recruited from new districts, so that half the population have been drilled, while every man is armed; they have accumulated cannon and Minie rifles in their country, hilly and well wooded, in full of natural fortresses, and the Christian cause looks up to them. They will wait till Austria cannot interfere, but no longer. We believe it would be a fatal mistake if this country were to throw its weight into the balance of Turkish power. The infamy of supporting a Government under which brigandage, corruption, and oppression are the daily sum of life, would ruin us irretrievably in the opinion of the East of Europe. Lastly, by such a step we should probably force Russia to interpose, and give her the tremendous prestige of a champion of liberty. At present the Slavs of Turkey, and especially of Servia, feel little more regard for Russia than for England. The Wallachian civilization of Bucharest interposed between them and Russia is altogether French; and Austria is their chief connecting link with the world. Their wish is to conquer for themselves, and they believe that Turkey, without the Turks, might easily be made a great and powerful kingdom. But if they are only allowed to choose between Turkish or Russian sovereignty they will undoubtedly take the Czar as more tolerable than the Sultan.

Some who look at the map and consider the necessity that a state bordering on Russia and Germany should be strong, are inclined to prefer a consolidation of the Principalities, and of Northern Turkey in general with Hungary. The great advantage of this plan, independently of the many millions it would unite, would be in giving the Lower Danube to one nation, instead of three. But we believe the difficulties attending it are insuperable. The Hungarians do not desire it, and say that their own country, under good government, would be soon be sufficient for itself. A more serious objection is, that it would give the semi-civilized races a great preponderance in the Hungarian Diet over the Germans and the Magyar nobility. It would condemn Constantinople and its subject provinces to perpetual retrogression as a mere dependency of Asiatic Turkey. Lastly, it would complicate the reorganization of Turkey, to stake its issue on the destruction of the Austrian monarchy. For every reason therefore, it is to be hoped, that the subject people of Turkey will be left to achieve their independence single-handed, and that England will only interfere to forbid Austrian and Russian intervention. The assurance given by the Montenegrins, who are a mere handful of men, shows that the Porte is a political fiction for all purposes of government. In a war, where it was a question of existence, the Turks would undoubtedly do better, and die hard; but we doubt if they could succeed in the long run against a higher race, a better army, and a whole people in revolt. People may yet see the resurrection of a Byzantine Empire, St. Sophia restored to its old faith, and a countryman of Justinian and Belisarius, both of them Danubian Slaves, enthroned on the shores of the Heilespont. Those who look at the Christian rayab, degraded by centuries of slavery, fanatical in his religion, cringing and corrupt in common life, and contrast his actual state with the Turks such as they are, which the habit of command and some European blood have produced among his barbarous conquerors, may doubt whether even Islam and the seraglio be not better than a change for such men. The example of Servia, the Piedmont of Turkey, may serve partially to reassure them. For ourselves, if Servia did not exist, we could not effect to doubt that self-government and Christian faith may regenerate any European people, or that if they cannot be lived up to, they are not at least worth fighting and dying for. We prefer the prospect of a war of independence to order as it reigns at present in Turkey. Believing that the struggle must come, and anticipating its result, we are prepared, though much bloodshed and many failures, to welcome a new nation into the great family of civilized Christendom.

The problem of a separate Hungarian kingdom which we have barely shadowed out, is too vast to be discussed in the present article.

THE LION AND THE WOODCUTTER.—The *Africain* of Constantine, states that as a woodcutter was lately proceeding from St. Charles to Gastonville he suddenly saw crouched in the road before him an enormous lion. Seized with terror he turned round and ran off, when the lion pursued and went past him, and on reaching a certain distance in advance again lay down, as if to await the man's approach. The man again turned round and went back; the lion once more rushing upon him, and lying down. This manœuvre was repeated by the animal several times, when the man at length fell to the ground, exhausted by fright and fatigue. The lion then approached him, and after examining him from head to foot, walked off with a friendly roar, as if expressive of the pleasure at the trick it had played him. The man was confined to his bed for some days after.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES.—Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 29 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, an Invoice of Gilt Jewellery, consisting of Sil